The Centre Reporter.

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REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE

ENORMOUS WASTE OF THE PUBLIC MONEY.

Difference of State Expenses Under Pattison and Hastings.—How the People's Money Was Squandered.

State Chairman John P. Elkin in his recent defense of the Republican party, called attention to the fact that the state had been rescued from eight years of Pattison rule, says the Harrisburg Commonwealth, of the 5th.

As showing the difference between the cost of two years under the last administration in which the Democrats had control of the executive officers and part control of the legislature, and that of the last two years with Republicans at the top, the bottom, sides and the middle of things, the following series of figures will be found interesting. They cover the outlay for the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the state government for two years—1883-4—under Pattison as compared with that for 1897-8 under Hastings. The figures are all taken from the appropriation bills, excepting those for printing and binding. No specific sum is voted under this head. As exhibiting, therefore, the enormous waste of the tax payers' money through the public printing office, at the orders of the legislature and the heads of departments, we give the actual expenditures for 1886-4, as reported by the then state treasurer, and the actual expenditures for 1898, as reported by Treasurer Beacom, adding to his estimate the amount that will be expended before the year has expired.

EXECUTIVE EXPENSES.

	Pattison.	Hastings.
Executive Department	$43 800	$57 800
State Department	59 600	77 800
Auditor General's Department	49 600	116 200
Treasury Department	39 050	46 800
Attorney General's Department	16 400	33 900
Internal Affairs Department	67 200	128 800
Public Instruction Department	33 400	42 400
Adjutant General's Department	34 400	47 400
State Library Department	19 400	43 100
Printing & Binding Department	4 600	7 100
State Reporter	6 050	16 600
Superintendent buildings and grounds	11 800	42 000
Keeping grounds in order (limit)	14 000	2 000
Sinking fund commission	3 800	3 800
Revenue commission	2 400	3 800
Board of public property	.....	1 200
Board of public accounts	.....	3 000
Board of pardons	7 000	9 600
Harbor officers, Philadelphia	10 000	102 600
Banking department	.....	124 000
Agricultural department	7 800	177 820
Factory inspectors	.....	80 000
Fish commissioners	.....	45 000
Soldiers' orphans' commission	21 800	21 200
Board of health	.....	62 000
Medical council	.....	3 000
Board of public charities	13 800	30 200
Mine inspectors	66 000	132 000
Insurance department	4 116	30 242
Board of game commissioners	.....	800
	$517,006	1,513,971

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.

Salaries, mileage, stationery and postage for Senators	$78 449	$79 824
Other postage, Senate	5 590	8 300
Contingent fund, Senate, (limit fixed in appropriation bill)	4 000	8 926
Salaries and mileage of officers and employes, Senate	35 265	68 362
Paid committee on appropriations for expenses	.....	3 400
Total Senate	$123,304	168,811
Salaries; mileage, stationery and postage of members of house	343 612	353 5 7
Other postage	850	5 600
Salaries and mileage of officers and employes, house	33 330	95 303
Contingent fund, house, (limit fixed in appropriation bill)	5 000	13 580
Paid committee on appropriation for expenses	.....	6 026
Total, house	$382,892	474,055
Investigating committees	3 663	28 400
Contested elections	1 333	21 001
Funerals of members	.....	980
Legislative Record	29 919	43 580
Total cost, legislature	514,111	734,828

JUDICIARY EXPENSES.

Supreme court	113 000	132 000
Superior court	.....	127 482
Common pleas court	686 000	840 000
Orphans' courts	58 000	104 000
Associate judges	64 000	64 000
Holding courts in other districts	46 000	73 000
Total	967,000	1,342,682
Pubic printing and binding	605,863	1,130,984

RECAPITULATION.

Executive offices	517,006	1,513,971
Legislative expenses	541,111	724,828
Judicial expenses	967,000	1,342,682
Printing and binding	605,863	1,130,984
	$2,630,980	4,722,465

These figures need little explanation. They show that in fourteen years, under the unbroken direction of Republican law makers executive departments have been multiplied, salaries increased, new and useless deputies and clerks employed and contingent funds padded, until from a half a million our executive expenses have swelled to a million and a half for each two years.

They show that while the number of senators and members and the allowances for mileage, stationery and postage are the same as in 1883, by increasing the already large enough force of clerks and other employes, by adding enormously to contingent expenses to fee party favorites, by awarding pay for the regular committee services, by increasing whitewashing and fraudulent investigating committees (whose perquisites were not vetoed,) by piling up the cost of contested elections, etc., they have swelled the charge upon the people for holding a legislative session about $20,000, or over thirty-five per cent.

They show that the expenditure for printing and binding the often worse than useless state publications has almost doubled since 1883, although the actual cost of doing that kind of work has been very materially reduced in the interval.

They show that even the bench has been made to contribute to the imposition largely by laws that multiply the number of judges beyond all reason and then making laws that enables some of them to add almost fifty per cent. to their legal salaries by holding court in other districts in years when in order to keep up with the trial lists, they must have other judges come and hold court in their own districts.

Apprehensions of Trouble.

It is learned that the situation both in the Philippines and Cuba is a growing source of anxiety to the Administration. During the past few days the President has frankly stated to parties who have urged him to consent to the mustering out of additional regiments that he feared that too many regiments had already been mustered out of service, and that there are apprehensions that there will be need for not only all the troops of the regular army, which have done such splendid service in the last campaign, but for all the volunteers in the various camps who have been retained. The reports from Havana indicate that Blanco is far from pleasant in his dealings with the Americans; that large amounts of supplies are being hurried into the city since the blockade has been raised; that public property is being as rapidly as possible smuggled out of the city, and that both the troops of the regular and of the volunteer army in the Province of Havana are showing an ugly disposition.

Reports come from Porto Rico that the Spaniards are destroying arms and ammunition, and that with the withdrawal of the Spanish forces the island must be generally garrisoned in order to protect property against marauders, incensed by years of Spanish misrule. With the sole exception of the province of Santiago in Cuba, where Generals Lawton and Wood seem to be exercising admirable tact and much executive ability in dealing with current problems, all the other provinces in Cuba are still in a state of anarchy and will require armed force to maintain authority and protect lives and property.

Until the question how large a portion of the Philippines the United States proposes to maintain is disposed of, it will be impossible to decide how many troops must be maintained in garrison in those islands.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The Maine election, on Tuesday, shows a falling off of the Republican majority.

Quay has been laboring hard to patch up peace in his party for his own sake.

The Vermont election resulted in a largely decreased majority for the Republicans.

The Democrats of Union county nominated Francis E. Brown for assembly. He is a No. 1 man.

The next Senator from this district will be Wm. C. Heinle, and we guarantee he will support measures for Reform.

Teddy Rosevelt, commander of the Rough Riders, is likely to be the Republican nominee for governor of New York. Gov. Black would like to be renominated.

"No!" When a mileage steal comes up in the senate, Heinle will vote No; when an increase of salary is proposed, he will vote No; when new offices are to be created, he will vote No; when trusts ask for monopoly legislation, he will vote No. Then shall Heinle be elected to the senate? vote "Yes."

Constables and their Mileage.

George M. Bilger, solicitor of Clearfield county, publishes the following: An item has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that a decision has recently been handed down by the supreme court of Pennsylvania construing the act of 1875 relating to the fees of constable to mean that constables are entitled to ten cents per mile circular instead of ten cents per mile direct, as decided by various common pleas courts and by the superior court, and the commissioners' office is in receipt of communications from several of the constables asking how they shall render their bills at the common quarter sessions.

In answer to the inquiry addressed to Charles S. Greene, prothonotary of the supreme court, we are in receipt of a communication from him stating that no such decision has been rendered, and that no case involving the point in question is before the Supreme court to his knowledge.

Constables will be paid as heretofore at the rate of five cents per mile circular or ten cents per mile direct on all papers from justices of the peace, and on quarter sessions subpoenas according to the sheriff's bills.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. De Witt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

HON. WM. C. HEINLE.

WM. C. HEINLE, ESQ.

Biographical Sketch of the Democratic Nominee for State Senate.

The Democrats of this Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, were exceedingly fortunate in nominating Wm. C. Heinle for Senatorial honors. He is an able and eloquent gentleman who is admired, by all of both political parties who are acquainted with him, for his candor, broadness of mind and humanitarian views, and for the possession of these traits of character, there are many Republicans who will consider it an honor to vote for him at the November election.

Mr. Heinle is a member of the Presbyterian church, a noble and generous hearted man, a kind neighbor and a good citizen. He was born in Miles township, Centre county, November 30, 1849, and is a son of Jacob Heinle, a graduate of a German University, a ripe scholar and a gentleman of the old school. After coming to this country, he became somewhat reduced in circumstances; but up to the time of his death, he retained the full confidence and high esteem of his neighbors and the public. His mother's maiden name was Catherine Fedrie, she was born and raised in Halfmoon township, Centre county, Pa.; she was a true and faithful Christian woman.

His son, William, at an early age, was thrown upon his own resources, and is now emphatically a man of the people and the architect of his own fortune. He received his preliminary education from his father who was a finished scholar. At the age of eight years he went to live with William Walker, in Lamar township, Clinton county, in which place he worked for different farmers in the summer, and went to the district school every winter, with the exception of one, until seventeen years old. He then went to the Rebersburg Normal school, from which he graduated with honors, between sessions of which he worked on a farm and in the woods to earn the necessary money to pay for his schooling. In 1872 and 1873 he was Principal of the Philipsburg public schools, and in 1875 succeeded Gov. Hastings as Principal of the Bellefonte public schools. Afterwards, was elected Principal of the Preparatory Department of the Pennsylvania State College. In the mean time he read law with Col. J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte and was admitted to the Centre county Bar in 1898. His ability was such as to enable him to become an influential member of his profession, and the next year was elected District Attorney, and was afterwards re-elected for a second term, serving in that capacity for six years.

Of ability as a teacher, he made a fine record; as an able lawyer, he has done equally as well, and now stands among the foremost at the Centre county bar.

Such are the leading features of the character of the man aspiring to a seat in the State Senate, and whom the people would like to honor, as his election would shed honor on them, for he is of them and for their welfare.

While Mr. Heinle is an aggressive man, defending his clients' rights before court and jury with a marked degree of force, vigor and power, thoroughly in earnest in everything he does, radical in his Americanism, would resort to any means for patriotic purposes, yet in truth and in fact when his whole life is known it is a story of humane kindness to his fellow man.

Death of a Child.

The little six-months-old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Braught, of Milesburg, died this week, of cholera morbus, and was taken to Spring Mills Tuesday for burial.

Will of the Late Clevan Dinges.

The will of the late Clevan Dinges has been admitted to probate in the office of register of wills at Williamsport. The will was made August 16, 1898, and designates John B. Otto as the executor.

It bequeaths to his wife, Catharine M. Dinges, all the household furniture, horse, carriage, harness and $5,000 in cash in addition to certain payments to be made from time to time by the North Western Mutual Life Insurance company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

To his mother, Mary C. Dinges he bequeaths $2,000.

To his sister Anna S. Dinges, he bequeaths the sum of $500.

To his brother H. W. Dinges, he bequeaths the sum of $500.

To his brother S. P. Dinges, he bequeaths the sum of $500 and the insurance business, office furniture and all outstanding accounts.

He makes the following smaller bequests:

$100 to the Williamsport Y. M. C. A.

$100 to the state Y. M. C. A.

$100 to the Williamsport City Mission.

$100 to the Williamsport Home for the Friendless.

$100 to the Williamsport hospital.

$100 to Dr. C. W. Huntington to be used in advancing the cause of prohibition in such manner as he thinks best.

He then directs that all his propererty, not otherwise disposed of, shall be sold and converted into cash to carry out the bequests, and if there is not sufficient realized to pay them it shall be divided as follows: One-half to his wife, one-fourth to his mother and the balance to be divided equally between his sister Anna S., and brothers, H. W. and S. P. Dinges.

How Our Soldiers Were Fed.

Since the return of the 5th Maryland Regiment a few days ago from Southern camps grave charges are being made against certain officers of Baltimore's crack military organization that promises to develope into a scandal. Some of the best known men of the city are in this command, and among the officers are club and society men.

For two months, and particularly during the time the regiment was at Tampa, the members, in letters to relatives, complained of the neglect and harshness on the part of the officers. Now the soldiers, though afraid to talk for publication, are telling their friends and relatives of their ill treatment. Among the charges made against the officers are drunkenness, inefficiency in treatment of the sick, inactivity in securing pay and camp conditions.

It is also charged that the canned beef was allowed to lie in the sun, exposed until it became stale, when the commissary department caused it to be cooked up in hash. Its disease breeding taint was still there, however, and eating it caused sickness. The accusation is also made that strong influence was exerted to keep the regiment in camp instead of having it sent to the front.

Important to Insurers.

On and after the first day of October, 1898, all insurance policies or renewals thereof shall be governed by the following rules: This policy or renewal thereof, shall become void on the 30th day from date of issue, unless the premium or consideration named herein shall have been actually paid at or before 12 o'clock noon of the said 30th day, and this notice is accepted as sufficient to comply with the cancellation notice required by lines No. 51 to to 55 (inclusive) of the printed conditions of this policy. All insurance cancelled under this notice can be continued only by the issue of a new policy and payment of earned premium on every cancelled policy and a fee of fifty cents per policy.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Some One to be Held Responsible for Alger's Mismanagement.—Alger Will Have to Go.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12th.—Mr. McKinley has been convinced by official evidence and the advice of some of his long-headed friends, that he could not afford to continue to ignore the charges of mismanagement made against the War Department, thus virtually himself assuming responsibility for what Secretary Alger has done, and more especially what he has left undone in looking after the health of the soldiers, and has allowed the announcement to be made that he would appoint a commission of eminent men, whose report will enjoy the confidence of the country, to investigate the entire conduct of the war. Secretary Alger, who had repeatedly said that no investigation was needed, was compelled, before he left Washington, on an inspection tour of the camps and hospitals, which, by the way, he was also compelled to make, to write a letter to Mr. McKinley asking that an investigation be made. If Senators and Representatives, who have been in Washington during the last few days correctly represent the views of Congress, there will also be a congressional investigation, regardless of what the Commission, to be appointed by Mr. McKinley may do. The desire to get at the truth, regardless of who it may hurt—to place the responsibility for the death and semi-starvation of so many volunteers, and to punish the guilty—is growing every day, and will continue to grow until the truth and the whole truth shall be known. The official report of a military Commission, which investigated the charge against those in charge of Camp Thomas, at Chickamagua, found the charges true, and placed the responsibility upon Maj. Gen. Brooke, his surgeons and a lot of hospital contractors. This report says: "We can find no reasonable excuse for the lack of supplies, which could have been easily obtained, and were not, by those responsible, and they should have been held strictly responsible." There is more of the same sort, and this report was not signed by the correspondents of "sensational newspapers," but by Milo B. Ward, Major and Brigade Surgeon; James J. Johnson, Major 2nd Arkansas Volunteers, and Emil S. Hellburn, Major 2nd Kentucky Volunteers, and is now in the hands of Maj. Gen. Breckenridge. It is no wonder that sporting men are offering odds that Alger will have to go.

There are not many shrewder politicians in the country than Mr. McKinley, and he has'nt displayed a slicker bit of his shrewdness lately than in taking three out of the five Peace Commissioners from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which must approve the treaty that will be made by the Commission if it is to have any chance to be ratified by the Senate. Senators Davis and Frye are depended upon to get all the Republican Senators to support the treaty, and Senator Gray is expected to get enough Democratic Senators to make up the requisite two-thirds. Secretary Day is on the Commission, solely to be Mr. McKinley's mouth-piece, as he has been at the head of the Department of State; Whitelaw Reed was selected—well, nobody knows what in the deuce he was selected for, unless it was to show boss Platt that his protests did not always count. The Commissioners are to meet Mr. McKinley this week, previous to sailing to Europe next Saturday. According to current gossip, the administration will only ask for one island—Luzon—in the Philippine group.

The news received at the headquarters of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee gets more encouraging every day. In many districts that were some time ago put in the Republican column by a small margin, or were considered doubtful, the Democrats are now confident of winning. There is a feeling among Democrats that the House can be captured, and a determination to do it. In a number of states the Republicans are divided into factions, which will add to the chances of electing Democrats in Congressional districts now represented by Republicans. The Republicans are dropping their boastful attitude, and instead of talking of increasing their majority in the House, as they were doing a little while back, they are talking of trying to hold their own, and sending out appeals to the factions in a number of states, to get together.

Gen. Shafter, who came to Washington under orders from Mr. McKinley, called on Gen. Miles, at his office in the War Department, but it was a duty call upon his commanding officer and not a social call. Gen. Shafter absolutely declines to talk for publication, but it is an open secret that he has got it in for Miles, because of his taking the recently published interview with Miles to mean an attempt to deprive him of the credit of conducting the Santiago campaign. Miles is tickled to death over the investigation, and, if allowed, will render valuable aid in getting at the truth.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

There was a criminal in a cart
A going to be hanged;
Respite him was granted,
And cart and crowd did stand,
To know if he would marry a wife
Or rather choose to die;
"T'other's the worst—drive on the cart!"
The criminal did reply.

More modern is this verse:

I would advise a man to pause
Before he takes a wife;
In fact, I see no earthly cause
He should not pause for life.

Who, by the way, is the author who describes a second marriage as being "the triumph of hope over experience?"

Samuel Lover's matrimonial epigram is very apposite:

Though matches are all made in Heaven, they say,
Yet Hymen (who mischief oft hatches)
Sometimes deals with the house t'other side of the way,
And there they make Lucifer matches.

The streams are low.

Keep above doing small things.

Wheat is not having an up-move.

Wm. C. Heinle never flinched in any campaign.

Many persons don't see their mistakes until too late.

Farmers are having a week's outing camping at the grange pic-nic.

The Democratic county ticket is admitted to be made up of the best of men.

The nights and mornings have been cool this week, and some localities report frost.

Mrs. Jacob Strohm advertises letters of administration on the estate of her husband.

Rev. Rearick and family have returned from their Snyder county visit by carriage drive.

If the pic-nic dont strike rain this week it will, for once, have a fortunate weather arrangement.

Typhoid fever, we are told, is still raging in Mifflinburg, and that last week there were 88 cases.

The recent dashing rains followed by hot sunshine have checked the sprouting wheat in hardening the surface.

Solomon Candy, of Howard, died at his home Wednesday of last week, age 75 years. He was a millwright by trade.

Mrs. Mary Dinges and daughter Annie are about to leave their home in this place and move to Williamsport. Sorry to see them leave.

Simon P. Dinges will continue the insurance office, of his brother, Clevan Dinges, dec'd, at Williamsport, in all respects as heretofore.

Among the prominent grangers from the other side, attending the pic-nic, we observe Col. Weaver, of Boggs, and Isaac Frain, of Marion.

The political fight in this county will open up soon, Capt. H. Taylor in command of the Democratic host, with every indication of a victory.

Mrs. Rebecca Tolbert, widow of the late captain Tolbert of Walker township, died at her home at Nittany, on Monday night, 5th, of dropsy aged 77 years.

By an examination of the label subscribers can find how much they are in arrears. At this time it would be a favor to have remittance of dues on the Reporter.

Isaac Stoner, a farmer, of Ephrata township, Lancaster connty, has just threshed wheat from a two and three-fourths acre field, and the yield was 110½ bushels, a yield that is almost unprecedented.

Strange as it may seem, with thirty years of the best common school facilities in this State, there are occasional calls in the Reporter sanctum from men who inform us they can not read nor write.

Mrs. John Dashem, of Redmill, sent two tomatoes to the Reporter office of giant sizes; one is of the light yellow variety and the other red. The first weighs about two pounds, and the other near the same. These tomatoes are hard to beat and put Mrs. Dashem against the county.

Huntingdon County Telephone Company, which proposes to operate and maintain a telephone system in the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, Blair, Centre, Fulton, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry, and to connect with other lines, was chartered in Harrisburg last Friday. The capital stock is $2,500.

Persons who are kicking over the revenue stamp tax apparently do not remember that under the old internal revenue law tax of 1862 a tax of $1 was levied upon gold watches, 50 cents upon silver watches and $10 on carriages. There were various other provisions in that which makes the present seem bearable.

AWFUL DISASTER.

Fast Train Crashes Into a Trolley Car.

EIGHTEEN WERE KILLED

The Car Struck in the Center and Cut in Two—Both Sections of It Torn Into Splinters—People Hurled Into the Air with the Flying Timbers—Several Beheaded.

A Special from Cohoes, N. Y., says: An appalling disaster occurred in this city. Shortly before 8 o'clock a trolley car of the Troy City Railroad Company was struck by the night boat special of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad at a crossing at the west end of the Hudson River bridge, which connects this city with Lansingburg, and its load of human freight was hurled into the air. Eighteen of the thirty-five passengers are dead, and at least ten of the remainder will die.

The cars entering the city from Lansingburg were crowded with passengers returning from a Labor Day picnic at Rennsalaer Park, a pleasure resort near Troy. Car No. 192, of the Troy City Railroad, was the victim of the disaster. It came over the bridge about 7.35 o'clock, laden with a merry party of people fresh from the enjoyment of the day.

The crossing where the accident occurred is at grade. Four tracks of the Delaware and Hudson road, which runs north and south at this point, cross the two tracks of the trolley road. It was the hour when the night boat special, a train which runs south and connects with the New York City boat at Albany, was due to pass that point. The tracks of the street line run at a grade from the bridge to the point where the disaster took place.

In consequence of this fact, and of the frequent passage of trains, it has been the rule of each motor-car conductor to stop his car and go forward to observe the railroad tracks, and signal his car to proceed if no trains were in sight. It cannot be ascertained whether that rule was complied with on this occasion, for all events prior to the crash are forgotten by those who were involved.

The motor-car was struck directly in the centre by the engine of the train, which was going at a high rate of speed. The accident came without the slightest warning. The car was upon the tracks before the train loomed in sight, and no power on earth could have saved it. The motorman evidently saw the train approaching as he reached the track and opened his winch, but in vain. With a crash that was heard for blocks, the engine crashed into the lighter vehicle.

The effect was horrible. The motor-car parted in two, both sections being hurled into the air in splinters. The mass of humanity—for the car was crowded to overflowing—was torn and mangled. Those in the front of the car met the worst fate. The force of the collision was there experienced to the greatest degree, and every human being in that section of the car was killed.

The scene was horrible. Bodies had been hurled into the air, and headless and limbless trunks were found, in some cases, 50 feet from the crossing.

The pilot of the engine was smashed and amid its wreckage were the maimed corpses of two women.

The passengers of the train suffered no injury in addition to a violent shock.

The majority of the passengers of the trolley car were young people. They included many women. Within ten minutes after the collision fully one-half of the population of the city were surging about the vicinity in an endeavor to ascertain if relatives were among the unfortunates.

The injured were taken to the City Hospital and to the Continental Knitting Mill, the former not having sufficient ambulance service to care for them all.

The bloody corpses were placed in boxes and taken to a neighboring mill shed. Many of them were unrecognizable. The crash was frightful in its results. Headless women with gay summer dresses bathed in their own and the blood of others; limbs without trunks or any means of identifying to whom they belonged; women's and men's heads with crushed and distorted features; bodies crushed and flattened—these sights constituted a spectacle most horrible to behold.

The train of the Delaware and Hudson road, immediately after the accident, proceeded to Troy. The engineer stated that he did not see the car until he was upon it. He tried to prevent his train from striking the car, but his efforts were fruitless. His train was going at a very high rate of speed at the time. He was some minutes late, and was trying to make up lost time.

In consequence of the caution taken by the trolley road to ascertain if the tracks were clear at this crossing, the engineers of trains have always felt safe in running by at a high rate of speed. The engineer says that the first he knew that the car was coming was when it hove in sight at the corner of the street at which the crossing is situated. He was but a short distance from the car at the time.

It was utterly impossible for him to bring his train to a standstill in order to avoid the accident. He thinks that the motorman when he saw the train was upon him tried to get beyond the danger line. The grade of this crossing and the speed at which his car was going also made it impossible for him to stop before he reached the Delaware and Hudson tracks. It was the front of his car that caught the crash, and he was killed outright.

Fatal Fight of Miners.

Two miners at Geneva, Ind., Allen Scott and Aaron Nelson, became involved in a quarrel over the searching of some houses for stolen clothes recently, which led Nelson to kill Scott. He used a revolver and shot him several times. Nelson fled and escaped arrest.

New St. Louis Headquarters.

The Baltimore & Ohio and Baltimore & Ohio South Western Rail Roads have secured a long lease on a magnificient room at Broadway and Locust Street, in St Louis, for the purpose of consolidating under one roof the freight and passenger offices, now located in that city. The new location is the ground floor of the American Central Building with 65 feet on Broadway and 85 feet on Locust street. The ticket office will be in the centre fronting on Broadway, the freight department on one side and the passenger department on the other, with General-Agent Orr's office in the rear.

It is quite probable that these offices will be even handsomer than the B. & O. New York headquarters, which are the finest in that city.

BRIDGE FALLS; 30 MEN LOST.

Huge Mass of Timber and Iron Crashes Down Sixty Feet.

A despatch from Hogansburg, N. Y., says: Two south spans of the international bridge of the New York and Ottawa Railroad, now under construction across the St. Lawrence river, about three miles above the St. Regis Indian village, fell without warning, with sixty men at work on the bridge.

All were thrown into the river, sixty feet below. Many were picked up and taken to Cornwall Hospital, and thirty are now missing.

The bridge consists of three spans, of which two were completed and the third was nearly completed when the south pier gave way at its foundation, causing two spans to fall.

The immediate cause of the disaster seems to have been the washing away of one of the large piers.

An eye-witness of the fall of the bridge says he was sitting on the bank of the river, watching the busy workmen above him, when suddenly without warning, there came a fearful crash. Two spans of the bridge collapsed, the immense mass of timber and iron dropped and the agonizing shrieks of the men who were being crushed in the wreck were almost lost in the rushing waters. Then he saw bodies coming to the surface and the work of rescue began. This was helplessly inadequate, there being only a few boats in the vicinity and few men who would undertake to swim out into the turbulent waters.

Many who might have been saved were drowned before help could reach them. Piteous appealing faces sank beneath the waters before the eyes of helpless onlookers. Mangled bodies came to the surface for a moment and then passed out of sight. Even those who were gotten to land alive were in such condition that many died on the way to the hospital. Some had their backs broken, others both legs, while others were crushed by the heavy irons.

GLADSTONE'S WEALTH.

Will Show Personal Estate Valued at £59,506.

A London special says: The will of the late Right Hon. William E. Gladstone has been probated. It shows that his personal estate is valued at £59,506.

Mr. Gladstone's will was written by himself in an ordinary memorandum book. It is a document of about 2000 words, and is a remarkable specimen of penmanship. The second clause of the will has reference to the funeral arrangements and says:—

"Commending myself to the infinite mercies of God in the Incarnate Son as my only and sufficient hope, I leave the particulars of my burial to my executors, specifying only that they be very simple and private, unless there be conclusive reasons to the contrary. And I desire to be buried where my wife may also lie. On no account shall a laudatory inscription be placed over me."

After appointing his sons as executors, the will charges the future possessor of Hawarden to remember that as the head of the family, it will be his duty to extend good offices to other members thereof, according to his ability and their manifest needs and merits. The rest of the document leaves souvenirs to servants and bequeaths to his grandson, William, as heirloom, all patents of crown offices held by the testator and books and prints presented to him by the Queen, letters from the Queen, etc.

The will bears date November 26, 1896.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

The President Appoints Nine Members of the Body.

A Washington special says: President McKinley announced the names of his appointees on the industrial commission. They are: Andrew L. Harris, of Ohio; S. N. D. North, of Massachusetts; Frank P. Sargent, of Illinois; Ellison A. Smythe, of South Carolina; John M. Farquhar, of New York; Eugene D. Conger, of Michigan; Thomas W. Phillips, of Pennsylvania; Charles J. Harris, of North Carolina, and M. D. Ratchford, of Indiana.

The commission is composed of nineteen members, including ten Congressmen, as follows:

Senators Kyle, of South Dakota; Mallory of Florida; Daniel, of Virginia; Mantle, of Montana and Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Representatives Gardner, of New Jersey; Lovering, of Massachusetts; Lorimer, of Illinois; Bell, of Colorado, and Livingston, of Georgia.

Hurricane Swept.

A Hurricane swept over St. Joseph, Mo. Rain and hail accompanied the wind. Residences were unroofed, stacks and barns were torn down and many buildings were utterly demolished.

The St. Joseph rolling mills were wrecked—damage, $10,000; Carey's saloon, five other houses and a field full of tents in the packing house district were scattered to the winds. Many families were rendered homeless. The monetary loss is placed at $150,000.

Army's Losses in the War With Spain.

The official records of the War Department, as far as completed, show that there were thirty-three officers and two hundred and thirty one enlisted men of the army killed in battle during the war with Spain. These casualities include all the lives lost by the army in the battles in the Philippines, as well as those in Cuba and Porto Rico. The percentage of officers killed is strikingly large and is said to be unprecedented.

The President in Washington.

The President and Mrs. McKinley and their party reached Washington at 7.30 A. M. Tuesday. The Chief Executive and his wife show the beneficial effects of their brief outing.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Miss Hamilton Griffin, a half-sister of Mary Anderson, is cultivating her voice in Germany, and will make her debut as a singer next year.

Superintendent E. Benjamin Andrews, of the Chicago public schools, intends to introduce the study of Spanish in the schools, and is in favor of giving the pupils hot luncheons.

Mr. Lawrence Irving, the son of the great actor, is staying with M. Sardou, and is busily engaged in translating the Robespierre play which the French playwright is writing for Sir Henry.

The report that Mr. George Curzon is the youngest Viceroy of India is untrue. Mr. Curzon is 39, whereas Lord Dalhousie, who succeeded Lord Hardinge as Viceroy, was only 35 when he left England.

Professor Woodward, of Columbia College, whose name is mentioned as Assistant Commissioner-General, is one of the foremost linguists in this country, and is a member of innumerable societies for the promotion of language studies.

Mme. Melba is a good oarswoman, and loves no place in which to reveal her skill better than the upper reaches of the Thames. She is a familiar figure in the neighborhood of Marlowe, where a pleasant houseboat constitutes her headquarters.

—From Baltimore Morning Herald.

COL. JOHN HAY.

FAREWELL TO COL. HAY

England's Tribute to the American Diplomat.

ADDRESS PRESENTED.

Stars and Stripes—The British Union Jack and the Royal Standard Floated Over Salisbury Plain During the Manoeuvres—Permanent Friendship and Cordial Co-operation.

A London special says: A committee of the Anglo-American League, headed by its chairman, James Brice, presented the United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, with an address congratulating him upon his acceptance of the portfolio of Secretary of State at Washington.

The address expressed regret at his departure from this country, where "you have discharged the weighty and delicate duties of Ambassador with such eminent tact, judgment and courtesy as to win the cordial appreciation and confidence of the British people." Continuing, the address says:

"It has been your fortune to represent your country here at a time of exceptional interest, when the war, now happily ended, gave occasion for an expression of the feelings of affection and sympathy toward the United States which the British people have long entertained, but never before have they been so conspicuously shown. You carry back the assurance of the depth and strength of these feelings. The principle that there ought to be permanent friendship and cordial co-operation between the British Empire and the American Republic is one that all parties and all statesmen here agree in regarding as a fundamental principle of British foreign policy, and by it the whole people desire that their Government should be guided.

"We rejoice to believe that in your country corresponding sentiments are entertained and that a corresponding principle is now largely accepted."

Mr. Brice, during the course of the remarks which he made upon the occasion, dwelt upon the "admiration for the splendid gifts and boundless energy of the people of the United States and the sympathy with the principles of their Constitution," which have been quietly ripening among the British people, and which this year found a sudden and hearty expression.

Colonel Hay, in reply, referred to the gratification he experienced in hearing such words from men so qualified by experience and character to speak for the British with certainty. He added:

"My voice has no sanction as yours; but I give it for what it is worth, to assure you that your sentiments of kinship and amity are reciprocated to the utmost in my country.

"On both sides of the ocean the conviction is almost universal that a clear, cordial and friendly understanding between Great Britain and the United States is a necessity of civilization. I shall hold myself signally fortunate if I am able to do anything to continue and strengthen the relation of fraternal amity between our two nations."

The Stars and Stripes were raised with the British Union Jack and the Royal Standard on the Marquee, erected on Salisbury Plain during the march past of the troops at the end of the army manoeuvres as a compliment to Col. Alfred H. Bates, the United States military attaché, and Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. White, who went there by a special train with Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief of the British forces; Prince Christian, the Duke of Connaught and other notabilities.

STEAMER MEIGS DESTROYED.

While Removing Torpedoes at Fort St. Philip One Explodes.

A special from New Orleans, La., says: At Fort St. Philip, seventeen miles below this city, a terrible explosion took place.

The United States steamer John R. Meigs, while removing torpedoes at that fort, was totally destroyed by one of them. The killed are: Capt. Starr, commander of the boat; Sergt. John Newman, of Engineers; Pat Carlos and Ralph Rogers. Lieutenant Jervey had a very narrow escape. The Meigs was built of iron and steel, at St. Louis, in 1879, and cost $30,000.

The government engineers had been unable to recover the mines and torpedoes from shore by means of the cables, owing to the fact that the sand in the river had weighted them down and caused the cables to part. On this account a crew was ordered down on the Meigs to grapple for the mines. The crew had almost completed the work when the accident occurred.

Carlos and Newman, among those lost, belonged to the United States Engineer Battalion that came here some time ago from Willet's Point, N. Y.

Miss Jessie Schley in Havana.

Miss Jessie Schley, Commodore Schley's cousin, who went to Madrid on a peace mission last July as a delegate of the Women's International Peace Association, has arrived in Havana.

ALGER'S DEMAND.

Requests the President to Order an Inquiry.

GEN. CORBIN JOINS HIM.

Should the Investigation Be Ordered Which Now Seems Likely, It Will Include All Matters Relating to the Conduct of the War, so Far as They Concern the War Department.

A Washington special says: Secretary Alger has requested the President to order a thorough and searching investigation of the War Department. In this request the Secretary has been joined by Adjutant-General Corbin.

No decision has been reached yet by the President as to what course he will pursue. He has the request of Secretary Alger under advisement, but has not determined whether he will grant it or not.

Secretary Alger had a long conference with the President before leaving the city, and impressed upon him his earnest desire that an investigation, such as he had requested, be ordered. The question was thoroughly discussed in all its phases. Secretary Wilson participated in the conference and General Corbin was present during a greater part of the time.

It seems now not unlikely that the investigation will be ordered, but it is the wish of the President to further consider the matter before announcing a definite policy.

The question probably will receive consideration by the Cabinet. While all the members of the Cabinet are not in the city, Secretaries Alger and Long and Attorney-General Griggs being among those not present, it is said to be the wish of the President to take up the whole subject with those of his advisers who may be there.

Scope of the Investigation.

Should the investigation be ordered, it will include, probably, all matters relating to the conduct of the war, so far as they concern the War Department. Secretary Alger expresses himself as confident that such an investigation, if conducted promptly and thoroughly, will result in much good.

Such an investigation as has been requested is, it is pointed out, beset with some difficulties. No charges of a definite character have been filed by any responsible person or official. Sensational stories and rumors, for which the Administration has present knowledge that there is no foundation, have been circulated, and objection is made to dignifying them by the ordering of an investigation. By those who desire and advocate an investigation it is maintained it can do no possible harm and may be of positive benefit in clearing away manifest error from the minds of many people, and in placing the blame, if any is to be placed, where it rightfully belongs.

ARMY OF 30,000 MEN.

Aguinaldo Has That Number of Well-Armed Men.

The Manila correspondent to the London Times says:

"There are active movements among the insurgents everywhere north of Manila. Vigan has lately been occupied and a campaign has been directed against Bamaran, where the Spanish are supposed to be concentrated. The insurgents are in possession of the whole of Laguna Bay except a single position.

"This does not support the stories of serious disaffection among the insurgent leaders, although Aguinaldo's unpopularity is undoubtedly increasing. He is evidently using every effort to secure a recognition at the Hispano-American peace conference in Paris. His army doubtless numbers over 30,000 men, well armed and equipped."

PAGGO PAGO COALING STATION.

Contracts for the Buildings Invited By Commander Tanner.

A San Francisco special says: Contracts for the erection of a coaling station at Pago Pago have been invited by Commander Z. D. Tanner, who has the work in charge. The commander will not state the amount to be expended, but he says the work will be of a substantial character, and at least a year will be required for its completion. Lieut. Chambers, of the Civil Engineering Department of the Navy, will supervise the construction of the wharf and coal sheds. He will also provide for a water supply and make a complete topographical survey of the United States land surrounding the harbor. Commander Tanner says that no fortifications are to be erected.

KILLED IN EXPLOSION.

Four Men Meet Death and Four Others Fatally Hurt.

A Vicksburg, Miss., special says: The millstones at the gin at the Nitta Yuma plantation burst with a terrific force, instantly killing four men and injuring four others, two of them fatally.

Three of the dead, Ralph Holmes, Jessie Gowen and Andrew Chalk, were driven through the walls of the building by the force of the explosion.

KILLING CHRISTIANS.

Mobs of Fierce Mohammedans Pillage Candia.

PASHA BEGS FOR HELP.

Turkish Troops Refuse to Aid British, Who Are Soon Overpowered—Insurgents Surround the City—Over 750 Christians Thought to Have Been Massacred.

The Athens correspondent of the London Daily News, telegraphing, says: "Reports have been received here of fierce fighting in the streets of Candia, and of a brisk bombardment by the Camperdown. Nearly 100 British soldiers are among those already killed or wounded."

In the first uprising twenty-two Englishmen were killed and forty-five wounded.

The correspondent of the Times at Candia, telegraphing, fully confirms the earlier reports of most serious events there. He says:

"Lieut. Haldane was killed and Lieut. Seagrave wounded. The soldiers pluckly carried Lieut. Haldane's body to the boat under a hail of bullets.

"The telegraph office was repeatedly set on fire and the father of the telegraph superintendent was killed. The wire is still working.

Hundreds of Christians Killed.

"The worst is feared as to the fate of a majority of the Christians.

It is reported that only 250 have been saved out over one thousand. The situation was extremely difficult. The Turkish troops refused to aid the British, who being exceedingly few in the town, were soon overpowered. The forty wounded were attended to by the warships.

"The necessity for a large garrison in Candia has been repeatedly pointed out, and the blame lies in the quarter responsible for leaving against heavy odds a handful of men to represent our occupation and enforce our authorities.

"The Mohammedans are pillaging Candia. Edhem Pasha, the Governor, declares that the mob is uncontrollable, but the general opinion is against him.

"Re-enforcements are expected from Canea, and the Christian insurgents are massing around the cordon.

Admirals Urged to Act.

Canea, Island of Crete, (via Paris).—Numerous ingurgents have attacked the Ottman troops at Candia, and are forming a cordon around the city.

Edhem Pasha, the Governor, has urged the Admirals of the international fleet to take immediate steps. The fighting continues. The British naval commander has threatened to re-bombard the town if the disturbances are renewed.

Malta, Island of Malta.—Half a battalion of the Dorsetshire regiment and a detachment of the medical corps sailed tonight for Crete. Other troops will follow.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Times says:

"The Yildiz Kiosk is greatly annoyed because the Admirals of the international fleets in Cretan waters persist in the collection of Cretan tithes, notwithstanding the protests of Djevad Pasha, the Turkish military commandment in Crete."

Sir A. Billotti, the British consul at Canea, cables that the rioting at Candia was caused in the following manner:

A British soldier on guard at the tax office was suddenly stabbed in the back and he dropped his rifle, which exploded, killing a Mussulman. The firing then became general, and a party of twenty British bluejackets from the British torpedo gunboat Hazard was almost annihilated before the sailors could reach their ship. In addition, a detachment of forty-five British soldiers were driven from their quarters, near the telegraph station, and many of them were wounded.

The total casualities so far as known are twenty killed and fifty wounded. The fate of the Christians in other towns is uncertain, but it is feared that only those who succeeded in obtaining refuge in the courthouses have been saved.

DERVISHES WERE ANNIHILATED.

The Sirdar Reports the Killed at Omdurman 10,800.

A London special says: The British War Office has received a despatch from Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchner, the commander of the Anglo-Eygptian forces, dated from Omdurman on Monday last, saying that over 500 arabs, mounted on camels, were dispatched after the fugitive Khalifa Abdullah that morning. The General added that the Dervish leader was reported to be moving with such speed that some of his wives had been dropped along the road followed by him.

The Sirdar says also: "Officers have been counting the Dervish bodies on the field, and report the number of dead found as about 10,800. From the numbers of wounded who have crawled to the river and town, it is estimated that 16,000 were wounded. Beside the above, between 300 and 400 Dervishes were killed in Omdurman when the town was taken.

"I have as prisoners between 3,000 and 4,000 fighting men."

INSURGENT MASS-MEETING.

Filipinos to Meet Near Manila to Discuss Their Future.

A Manila special says: The Philippine insurgents are convening a mass-meeting, to assemble shortly at Maloles, thirty miles north of Manila, for the purpose of deciding from their standpoint, upon the future of the Philippine Islands. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, insists that the insurgent forces should remain in their strategic positions and strengthen them, lest the Americans withdraw from the islands, in the meantime threatening Manila, commanding the railroad, and threatening the food supply.

A dispatch from Iloilo says Gen. Rios, the Spanish commander there, has given orders that American vessels be permitted to have free access to Spanish Philippine ports.

LEITER HAS SETTLED UP.

Mortgages Aggregating $5,500,000 Placed On Property.

A Chicago special says: Joseph Leiter has cleared up his famous wheat deal. Every creditor has been paid, obligations to banks whose assistance was enlisted have been cancelled and 14,000,000 bushels of wheat have been liquidated since the announcement of the voluntary assignment, nearly three months ago. This has been done only by great sacrifice, including the giving of mortgages on property belonging to the Leiter estate aggregating nearly $5,500,000 in value.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

GAVE HIS FARMS AWAY.

John Forney, of Dauphin County, Will Now Take His Ease—Little Joseph Ward Terribly Hurt Trying to Save Burning Children—Woman Jumps From Car Backwards and Fractured Her Skull.

John Forney, a Lykens Valley farmer in the upper end of Dauphin County, has given all his real estate to his children, making an even distribution. Mr. Forney and his wife are well up in years, and expect to spend the balance of their days with their children unburdened by cares. The property given away consists of eight handsome farms aggregating 656 acres of land, worth about $43,000, all located in Upper Paxton Township except a mill property and two farms. His son Jacob gets the mansion and 142 acres; J. Frank is given 86 acres, George W., 58 acres; Daniel 72 acres; Mrs. Bonawitz, a daughter, 55 acres; Mrs. H. W. Keefer, 70 acres and a mill; Mrs. I. E. Matter, 68 acres, and Mrs. C. S. Kramer, 65 acres. In the disposition of the property those who got the lesser number of acres in a farm were compensated in the fact that their land was more valuable than that of those who got the larger farms. The children made their own selections so that everybody is pleased all around.

A 7-Year-Old Hero.

Joseph Ward, 7 years of age, attempted to rescue May Windell, aged 2½ years, who was burned to death at 198 Preble Avenue, Allegheny, and was terribly burned. Ella and May Windell had locked themselves in a room back of the house. They lighted a candle, which ignited May's dress. Ella, the eldest attempted to get out, but failed. Joseph Ward, on the outside, heard their screams, and also attempted to open the door. He failed and got in through a window. He picked May up, dropped her out of the window and placed the burning child beneath a hydrant and turned the water on. The child was too far gone, and died later. He also rescued Ella, who was almost suffocated with smoke. The little hero is now in a precarious condition from burns received while attempting the rescue.

Woman's Fatal Error.

Mrs. Margaret Munshower was almost instantly killed on the Chestnut Hill & Norristown Trolley Railway. With her five-year-old son, Raymond, she boarded a car at the home of her father, George Striver, in Plymouth. Shortly after she missed her purse; in her eagerness to regain it she jumped backward from the car, fell and struck the roadway on her head. When picked up she was unconscious. With her child she was carried back to her father's home, where she died shortly afterward from fracture of the skull. She was 26 years old.

Bold Jail Breakers.

When Deputy Sheriff George Baker was locking the prisoners in the county jail at Somerset, Ben Eddy and Harry Zerfoss, charged with horse stealing and attempting to wreck a train, respectively, shoved him into a cell and attacked him with a club, beating him horribly. The cell floor was covered with blood and the walls showed bloody marks of a terrible struggle. After beating the deputy the prisoners took his keys, locked him in the cell and released two other prisoners, Russell Shroyer, charged with highway robbery, and Pat Morgan. It was not yet dark when the four prisoners rushed from the jail and made their escape to the woods. The court house bell was rung and the town was soon in a high state of excitement. Morgan was captured and brought back, but the other three made good their escape. Deputy Sheriff Baker is lying at the home of Sheriff Hartzell suffering from his injuries. His head is horribly cut and bruised, but it is thought he will recover. Sheriff Hartzell has offered $100 reward for the capture of Shroyer.

Shot by a Neighbor.

Andrew McCormack, of Pittsburg, in going home, got into the house of James Louter, 1500 Forbes street, and was shot three times in the body, two bullets passing through him. The third was removed at Mercy Hospital.

McCormack while delirious after the operation attempted to clean out the hospital. A patrol wagon was called and he was taken to the Central Station. He recovered sufficiently and wanted to prefer charges for attempted murder against Louter. Judge McKennar refused to entertain charges and the police sent him away. At 9.30 A. M. McCormick was found unconscious on the steps of Mercy Hospital, where he made his way after he left the station.

Was Shot in the Dark.

Morris Lawrence, aged 22 years, of Chester, was shot in the thigh and admitted to the Chester Hospital. Lawrence is said to have been on Market street homeward bound when he was shot at by some one unknown. On August 21, while Mrs. F. E. Lawrence and her nephew Edward were sitting late at night on their doorstep three shots were fired at them by some one concealed in a corn field adjoining the house. The police are endeavoring to unravel the affair and if possible capture the would-be assassins.

Tortured by Robbers.

Three robbers entered the residence of James S. Bidwell, at New Hamburg, and tried to extort money from him. He was placed in a chair and a lighted lamp applied to his feet, but he would not divulge the hiding place of his money. He fainted from the pain. After attempting, without success, to force the wife to tell, the men fled. Bidwell is in a serious condition.

Shot Playing Soldier.

James Smith, aged 8 years, was shot through the left lung in the rear of the West End Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, where a crowd of boys were playing soldiers at target shooting. Edward Hayes, aged 16, it is said, did the shooting, and Joseph Lawrence owned the gun. Both lads were arrested. Smith will die. The lads belong to well-to-do families.

Measurements in the Klondike.

Citizen—By the way, I have been told that the Klondike gold is not worth so much to the ounce as some other brands.

Returned Klondiker—I couldn't say as to that. We never measured by less than a ton. I haven't any idea as to ounce values.—Odds and Ends.

TWO BROTHERS.

O, Jim he went to war,
En John he staid t' hum,
En beat the kyarpits fer his mar,
While Jim he beat the drum.

En Jim he worked a gun, b' gosh,
En seen the Spaniards die;
John helped his mother do the wash,
En ca'med her when she'd cry.

Now, Jim was in the very thick
Of battle more'n once,
While John he nussed their grandad, sick,
For eight long mortal months.

En Jim come home with shoulder straps,
When fightin' all was done,
En all the gals they sot their caps
To ketch this widder's son.

Well, Jim he j'ined his Betty fair,
But John, he's still t' hum
A-keerin' of his mother there—
A hero, too, b' gum!
—Perley Poore Sheehan in the Cincinnati Tribune.

Vendetta.

By C. D. Clark.

A woman with a tattered shawl wrapped closely about her, and a face blue and pinched, as if from cold and hunger, stood before the door of a stately mansion, which was erected in the midst of spacious grounds in the most aristocratic street of a manufacturing city—a woman who had once been comely, but who was worn down by care and suffering until only the shadow of her former self.

The portly servant, who held the door partly open, and shielded his rotund form from the cold blast by shrinking behind it, was endeavoring to prevail upon the poor woman to go away.

"It's no use, ma'am, I assure you. I might give your message to Mr. Stanley, but he wouldn't see you; he has other things to employ his mind. You'd better go away, ma'am, indeed."

"I must see him," said the woman, in a voice rendered sharp by pain. "It is life or death with me now, and if you do not speak to him I must force my way in, in spite of you."

"You are unreasonable," pleaded the servant. "Now what good can you get by seeing him? He won't listen to you for a moment."

The woman pushed by him into the hall in a fierce way, and nearly upset him by doing so. As she stood in the warm hall, brilliantly lighted, a gentleman came out of an inner room—a well-preserved, handsome man, of forty or upwards, with a face which showed at once pride of station and utter scorn of the lowly.

"What is this woman doing here, William, and why does she not come to the servant's door?" he demanded.

"I could not keep her out, Mr. Stanley. She insists upon seeing you."

"Very well, madam," said Mr. Herbert Stanley, the factory owner, playing with the handsome seals pendant from his watch-chain. "What is your business with me, my good woman? My time is limited, please to remember."

"I am the wife of James Fenton, the loom fixer you ordered discharged yesterday," she said.

"Ah, yes; I remember now. He was insolent to the superintendent, I believe," in a drawling, affected tone.

"He was not insolent, sir—at least, he did not intend to be insolent. Mr. Phelps found fault with him for something which was neglected by another person."

"Well, well! what do you want?"

"I came to plead to you to take him back. We have had bad luck, Mr. Stanley, and I have two sick children at home, and we must have work or die."

"I don't want to hear a word in reference to taking him on again," said the factory owner, quickly. "Your husband is a dangerous man, madam. He creates discord between the manufacturers and the employes. Mr. Phelps was acting under my orders when I made an issue with your husband, and I am glad he is gone. There! not another word. William, show this woman out. I won't take her husband back."

"Yes, sir," responded the flunky.

"And don't admit her again."

"I'll be careful, sir. Now, Mrs. Fenton, you are keeping the door open. Please go out."

"Trouble will come of this, Mr. Stanley," she said, quietly, as she walked toward the door. "There's some gipsy blood in my veins, and we of the Romany race never forgive an injury. You may hear from me again. I don't know when, but I'll remember your kindness."

The door closed after her, and she went home through the driving sleet and entered her poor house. A man who was crouching over a small fire, rocking a baby on his knees, looked up quickly, and saw no hope in her face.

"He is harder than stone, Jamie," she said, softly. "God help us now, for man is against us."

He quietly put the baby into her arms, rose from his chair, and started for the door, but returned and kissed her passionately, twice.

"You've been a good wife to me, Zada," he said—"patient, tender and true. Don't sit up for me to-night. I've something to do, and may be late."

He went out, never to enter that door alive, for next morning he was found in the river, into which he had thrown himself. They buried him kindly, and his shopmates followed him to the grave; and Mr. Stanley sent William to the house with a present of money, but the widow flung it in the face of the messenger.

"His money perish with him!" she cried. "The man who murdered my poor husband shall never help care for his wife and his unhappy children. I'll die of hunger first!"

She did not go away at once, but worked at plain sewing. Both the sick children died and were buried, and, as the poor funeral passed the door of Mr. Stanley's great house, the anguished wife and mother looked up and saw him standing in the window, and close beside him a golden-haired boy, three years old, his only son—for Herbert Stanley had married late in life. The poor woman cast a fierce glance at the child.

"One is taken, and another left. Yes, yes; I see my way now!"

Two days after the funeral, she disappeared and was not seen again, and passed out of the memory of the people. But, three weeks later, an appalling calamity fell upon Herbert Stanley. Little Edward, upon whom so many hopes were set, disappeared from his nursery one night. The nurse had been drugged and the child taken away, and upon the coverlet of the little bed, pinned fast by a long-bladed dagger, was a paper upon which was written these words:

"Vendetta! I will return the child in fifteen years. Wait for him."

The blow was fatal to the mother of Edward, and she died within the month. All that wealth could do was done to find the child, but he seemed to have disappeared as utterly as if buried in the depths of the sea.

Herbert Stanley sold out his business, and spent three years in travel, searching for the boy, aided by skilled detectives; but his search was in vain. Some thought that the boy had been stolen for a ransom, and an immense sum was offered through the medium of the public press, but no response was made.

Herbert Stanley returned to his law office, which he had left to become a manufacturer, and soon reached the bench, and was known far and wide as a learned but austere judge, who had no mercy upon crime.

At last, while holding court in a city adjacent to the place where he had lived and suffered, a case of peculiar atrocity came up for judgment. It was a bank robbery, in the course of which a man had been shot, and one of the robbers had been taken red-handed.

When brought up for trial, he was seen to be a young, fresh-colored, handsome man, little over twenty years of age, but with the impress of crime marked upon every feature. He made no defense, and after a short trial was convicted of murder in the second degree. The judge rose to pronounce sentence, which would send the young man to prison for life.

"Thomas Welch—" he began.

"Hold on, old fellow!" said the prisoner. "I'd like to have you start fair and make no mistake. Thomas Welch is not my name."

"What is your true one?"

"Edward Stanley; so the old woman says. And see here, judge, before you go on I'd like to say a word—not because I'm going to craw-fish, for I ain't that kind of a little boy, but because I want things on the square; and in the first place I was stolen, when a child, by a woman named Zada Fenton, from Enfield village."

"Great heaven!" gasped the judge, sinking into a seat.

"She took me to a gipsy tribe, and we went to Europe, and until I was ten years old I was in England. I was taught to steal as soon as I could walk. The woman laid herself out to teach me evil, and made me think that every man's hand was against me. I've robbed, and stolen, and lied, and committed every crime under her teaching; but I didn't know any better. Now go ahead with your sentence. I'm guilty; but, after all, I ain't to blame."

"A sentence—a sentence!" screamed a voice from the seats in front of the railing, and a woman forced her way in and stood before the judge. "Look at me, Judge Stanley. Fifteen years ago you drove me from your door, and with such cruel words that my husband went out and killed himself. My children died and were buried, and I swore the Vendetta against you. Do you remember the promise I made you—to give the boy back in fifteen years? I have kept my word, and here he is—the child of my teachings, but the child of your heart, Edward Stanley! He pleads guilty; sentence him, I say. I am Zada Fenton, the wife of the man you murdered!"

Judge Stanley clutched at the air wildly, and fell down in a fit, and when they raised him he was dead. Another judge pronounced the sentence which sent the unfortunate son to prison for life, to which he went defiantly. A year later, in an attempt to break out of prison, he was shot by a guard, and the vengeance of Zada Fenton was complete. As for her, she disappeared, and it is thought went back to her tribe; but no one in that section ever saw her face again.

The Dairy of the Ants.

Students of insect life are aware that ants keep in their homes small creatures that answer the purpose served by cows. These aphides secrete honey upon which the ants feed. Among the curious facts noted in the study of ants and their habits, is that certain other insects live upon what they steal from the ants when they are fed. They take up their abode in the ant hills. Some of these boarders or dependents seem to have no special reason for being, others serve excellent purposes. Ants keep slaves and compel them to work. They cultivate the soil and raise crops to supply their households with necessary food.

SUGAR EATING AND NAVAL POWER.

Statistics Seem to Indicate Connection Between the Two.

The sugar crop of the world amounts in a normal year to about 8,000,000 tons, of which the larger part, about 4,500,000 tons, comes from beets, and the remainder, 3,500,000 tons, from sugar cane. Of the latter the largest proportion comes from the West Indies, and a large amount from the island of Java.

Among the countries producing beet sugar, Germany comes first, with about one-third of the world's crop; then Austria, with about as much, and then France, Russia, Belgium and Holland together, with substantially the same quantity.

Among scientists, says the Golden Penny, the opinion has been general that a moderate amount of sugar, like a moderate amount of salt, should enter into the dietary of the people of each nation; but it is only when the figures of the consumption of sugar are examined that it is seen that the quantity consumed varies radically, and it is a curious fact that in those countries in which maritime spirit—the spirit of navigation, commerce, travel and colonization—is strong, there is a very considerable consumption of sugar per capita, whereas in those countries in which these qualities are not predominant among the inhabitants the consumption is smaller.

In England, first among the maritime nations of the world, the consumption of sugar is eighty-six pounds a year for each inhabitant; in Denmark it is forty-five pounds, in Holland thirty-one pounds, in France thirty pounds, and in Norway and Sweden twenty-five pounds, whereas in Russia it is only ten pounds, in Italy seven pounds, in Turkey seven pounds, in Greece six pounds, and in Servia four pounds. The consumption of sugar seems to have very little connection with or relation to the production of sugar, for in Austria, the sugar product of which is large, the average consumption is only nineteen pounds; while in Switzerland, in which there is no production to speak of, it is forty-four pounds.

Another curious phase of the matter is that there is a great disparity in the consumption of sugar in the two tea drinking countries, England and Russia. The large amount of sugar consumed in France is attributed in part to the fact that the French confectioners and candy makers, and more especially those doing business in the city of Paris, use in their trade enormous quantities of sugar in a year, adding abnormally to the average consumption of sugar in the French republic.

A Timely Warning.

While a British brig was gliding smoothly along before a good breeze in the South Pacific, three months ago, a flock of small birds about the size, shape and color of paroquets settled down in the rigging and passed an hour or more resting. The second mate was so anxious to find out the species to which the visiting strangers belonged that he tried to entrap a specimen, but the birds were too shy to be thus caught, and too spry to be seized by the quick hands of the sailors. At the end of about an hour the birds took the brig's course, and disappeared, but towards nightfall they came back and passed the night in the main-top. The next morning the birds flew off again, and when they returned at noon the sailors scattered some food about the decks. By this time the birds had become so tame that they hopped about the decks picking up the crumbs. That afternoon an astonishing thing happened. The flock came flying swiftly toward the brig. Every bird seemed to be piping as if pursued by some little invisible enemy on wings, and they at once huddled down behind the deck-house. The superstitious sailors at once called the captain of the brig, who rubbed his eyes and looked at the barometer. A glance showed that something was wrong with the elements, and the brig was put in shape to outride a storm. The storm came about twenty minutes after the birds had reached the vessel. For a few minutes the sky was like the waterless bottom of a lake—a vast arch of yellowish mud—and torrents of rain fell. Why it did not blow very hard, no one knows; but on reaching port, two days later, the captain learned that a great tornado had swept across that part of the sea. The birds left the vessel on the morning after the storm and were not seen again.—Maryland Bulletin.

Passing Away of the Old Curiosity Shop.

The most curious of all curious shops are decidedly the curiosity shops, now becoming scarcer every year. Certainly these have lots of useless things to sell, and, strange to say, nobody ever purchases them. This is unusual in the ordinary course, as for some useless things there is quite a large demand, but for the articles of vertu and knick-knacks from all corners of the globe there is little or no market, except at fitful seasons. How the old gentlemen, who frequently keep such shops, amass such a heterogenous stock is beyond a limited comprehension.

Old china, bowie knives, pistols, shells, interesting things in ivory and what nots of every order are jumbled together in a surprising manner; still, nothwithstanding that the affable old man will show you everything he has to sell, and is perfectly willing to deal with you if you have aught to dispose of, he never seems to have any customers to buy. And the old gentleman does not mind. He opens his shop regularly at irregular hours and shuts it at irregular hours, and if he wants to go anywhere on business he locks and bars and bolts the door and leaves the place deserted and unprotected, and contentedly goes his journey.

Curiosity shops grow rarer every year, but it is hardly possible that they will disappear altogether. Their place is largely taken now by fashionable establishments that sell cracked saucers, chipped plates and consumptive teapots and fans. The trade in "ancestors," too, is going out of date; people don't want ancestors, they want money; so shops that only supply reminiscences of other days are out of place.—London Globe.

Lock of Hair Brought $42.

A curious relic fell under the auctioneer's hammer at the London Auction Rooms a few days ago. It was a lock of royal hair, and it was valued by its purchaser at $42. The lock of hair in question belonged to Edward IV., and is over four hundred years old. It has only been treasured up for some one hundred and nine years. The circumstances under which it was obtained are explained in a copy of the "Universal Magazine," dated April, 1789.

The hair was found accidentally at Windsor by some workmen, and the article dealing with the subject says that "the workmen employed in St. George's Chapel at Windsor in a new paving the choir discovered on March 13 a decay in the stone which closed up the entrance into the vault where Edward IV. had been deposited. Two of the canons and the surveyor entered the vault and viewed the royal body enclosed in a wooden and leaden coffin. It was reduced to a skeleton, which measured six feet three inches, the skull reclining to the north or left side, with a quantity of long brown hair which had fallen off it, but no traces of envelope or cere cloth nor any rings or other insignia. On the King's coffin lay another of wood, only much decayed, which contained the skeleton of a woman, who from the marks of age about the skull was supposed to be that of the Queen, Lady Elizabeth Grey, who died three years after him in confinement at Bermondsey Abbey, and was probably buried with less pomp."

The lock sold the other day was then obtained by one of the canons, in whose family it has remained ever since.—London Correspondent Washington Post.

The Magazine Rifle.

The Springfield rifle has made a splendid record for itself in the past, but the United States magazine rifle of to-day is in all respects the better arm. In the Fall of 1897 the first department competitions were held with the magazine arms, and the total scores made were greater than those reached in the last competition with the Springfield arms. Firings have been conducted at the United States armory in this city for the past three years, and the results show that the United States magazine rifle is more accurate than the Springfields, and especially at ranges greater than 1,000 yards. On the target range reports from the regular army last year showed that, firing at known distances, much higher scores were made than with the Springfield rifle in past years. But in firing on the skirmish line lower scores were made, and this was attributed to the lack of familiarity and practice with the magazine rifle. While the new gun has been very favorably received by the army, there has been criticism of the sights. The reader will readily see that in judging of the merits or demerits of a military arm the sights and calibre must be differentiated from the arm itself, for its sights, if not found satisfactory, can be replaced by other sights. When the model 1884 sight was in use it was the only military sight having the wind gauge features. This, we believe, was the Buffington sight, which has since been removed by the powers that be under the allegation that its frailty condemned its serviceability. On this point a difference of opinion exists among army officers.

A Big Reflecting Telescope.

In the little town of Greenville, Penn., lives the man who can now claim the honor of having made the largest silver-on-glass telescope mirror in the world. The man's name is John Peate. He is a retired Methodist preacher, and this is his first attempt at telescope-building. It has been entirely a labor of love with him, for the great lens was built for the use of the new Methodist University in Washington, and is soon to be mounted there.

The total number of hours' work on the glass from the start to the finish was something under seven hundred. And yet to complete it required nearly the full two years which Dr. Peate pledged the bishop at the conference. The reflector, which is 62 inches in diameter, 5¾ inches thick, and weighs 1,500 pounds, is a perfectly flawless piece of glass, and when fully polished (and yet unsilvered) looked like a pool of limpid spring water. The Peate reflector, for such it will undoubtedly be called, will be mounted as an equatorial in a tube something over thirty-two feet in length. The cost of so mounting it will run up into the thousands of dollars. Telescopes to be mounted as this one are called Newtonian telescopes, because of the principle of interior arrangement.

Dr. Peate's mammoth speculum is exceeded in size only by the metallic one in Lord Ross's famous telescope at Birr Castle, Parsonstown, Ireland, which is six feet in diameter. It is not in use, and Dr. Peate's may be considered as the largest in the world, so far as the service is concerned.

Eight feet is the usual width of a street in China.

THEY THINK US GIANTS.

Open-Mouthed Wonder in Porto Rico Over the Size of Our Men and Mules.

The people of Porto Rico look upon Americans as a race of giants, and they seem to have a firm conviction that not only are we a great nation and a big people, but that everything connected with us is made upon the same grand scale.

There are good reasons for their having arrived at these conclusions. The first troops which landed at Port Ponce were the Third Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and these were followed by the Second Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania. Probably nowhere in the whole army could one find a similar number of men of equal stature. The Wisconsin men are particularly large and each one of them would make just about two of the Porto Ricoians. These natives are a little people and lightly built. Many of the Wisconsin and Pennsylvania men stand two inches or more above six feet in height.

It happens that many of the members of General Wilson's staff are large men, and some of them, like Captain A. P. Gardner and Lieutenant Fred S. Titus, are noted as athletes.

With these big men and officers to furnish them their first impressions, the coming of our horses and mules and wagons clinched the idea that we were gigantic without any loophole for argument. The Porto Ricoians have plenty of horses and mules, but every one of them seems to have come of a race which was stunted ages ago. That they are tough and serviceable, everyone agrees, but the horses and mules also are but very little larger than a good sized donkey. The horses are thin and agile, and the Spanish thoughtlessness, which is equivalent to cruelty, keeps them goaded along so that they never have time to pick up flesh.

The mules which the Americans took to Porto Rico are particularly fine specimens of our native product, and as hundreds after hundreds of them were landed and hitched to army wagons and set to work, the natives stared and stared at them in wonder.

Among the big and handsome men of General Wilson's staff is Major Hoyle, the ordnance officer. He is tall, and although trim in figure, solid. He stepped into a native shop the other day to get some matches. After he had been waited on and was about to get out, the proprietor beckoned to him. The gesture, Major Hoyle says, was such as a back country storekeeper in America would use to indicate that he wanted you to step into a back room and try a nip of moonshine whiskey.

They went through a winding passage, and presently emerged into a back apartment. Here, however, instead of finding a bottle with whiskey clear as water, such as the moonshiner makes, there stood some platform scales, and the shopkeeper, with anxious look, motioned for Major Hoyle to step upon it. Major Hoyle may have been disappointed, but he did not betray it, and being good natured, he stepped upon the scales. The native manipulated the weights until the scale balanced at 195 pounds. Then with wide open eyes he looked over the fine proportions of the major, and exclaimed in wonder "Mucha! Mucha!"

The Cold Sponge Bath.

Although "doctors differ" about many things, they all agree as to the advisability of the daily bath, and the majority say that it is best taken cold, unless the bather's vitality is much below the average. A cold sponge bath is an excellent tonic as well as an admirable prophyatic.

The summer is the best time to acquire the habit.

Use a bathing glove or washrag, and soap yourself rapidly and thoroughly from head to foot. This ought not to take more than two or three minutes, for the quick rubbing is especially desirable, both as exercise and for the skin. Then wash the soap off, rubbing as hard and as fast as you can, and then dry in the same fashion with a Turkish towel, or still better, one of crash. The bath should occupy about ten minutes and leave you with a healthy glow when it is over.

There are many people whose constitution will not endure a cold plunge bath; very few who would not reap benefit from a daily sponge with cold water, and vigorous rubbing with a rough towel afterward, the year round. If cold water does not leave you glowing begin with lukewarm water, using less and less warm water every day until you can dispense with it entirely.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The First Glimpse of a Continent.

It was early in the year 1605. Europe was but just awakening to the great changes introduced by the destruction of the Spanish Armada; England was but just transferred from the last of the house of Tudor to the first of the house of Stuart; Shakespeare was still acting his own plays at the Globe Theatre; Bacon was meditating his philosophy; and Sir Walter Raleigh was still dreaming of new discoveries and settlements in America. In the East the star of Portugal was already setting, and that of Holland was rising to its short-lived brilliancy; and only five years has passed since Queen Elizabeth had signed the charter of the Merchant Adventurers, trading to the countries of the Indies, which laid the foundation-stone of the empire of British India.

The Dutch adventurers in the East were, like their English rivals, merchants first of all. It was with no idea of founding empires like those of the Spaniards in Mexico and Peru that the thrifty burghers of Antwerp and Rotterdam sent their vessels to the Asiatic Archipelago and took possession of Java. To exchange the goods of Europe for the spices and gold, the pearls and precious stones, of the East was the object with which they set out, and the purpose from which they allowed nothing else seriously to divert their attention. It was to this that Holland owed the honor of having been the first to discover the last of the continents, and perhaps it may have been to this also that she owed it that she discovered it for others and not for herself.

Agriculture in the Yukon.

A pamphlet has been issued by the Director of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, Ontario, on the agricultural possibilities of the Yukon district. One of our newspapers, in a review of it, said that the Director had issued a pamphlet on the agricultural possibilities of the Yukon, the most characteristic feature of which was that the Yukon district seemed to have no agricultural possibilities at all. At one or two points attempts have been made to grow vegetables, but with limited success. Mr. Harper, who resided at Pelly since 1891, had a garden in which he grew some very poor potatoes and other garden stuff. What succeeded best was lettuce. To protect them at night, when the sky was clear and frost threatened, he lowered an immense awning over them, raising it in the morning after the plants had recovered from the effects of the cold.

At Forty-Mile they have several gardens in which they grow a very fair potato, but it is not dry, and not at all well-tasting. They also grow good lettuce and a small cabbage which is very much relished, because it is the only vegetable supply there, and at present you cannot import any. This shows conclusively one need not count on anything in the way of agriculture as food supply, for two reasons: the extent of available soil is very limited in comparison with the rest of the country, and it might be said frosts occur every month in the year. Close to the river, the temperature of the water from June to September runs from about forty-six degrees to fifty-eight degrees. Of course, the proximity of a large body of water at those temperatures considerably aids vegetable life and helps its development close to the river, because it modifies the adjacent temperatures. But away from the river a mile or so you have serious frosts every month in the year.—Geographical Journal.

The Serviceable Lime.

Although there are lime groves in Florida, flourishing in spite of frost, the greater part of America's supply of limes comes from the West Indies. Trinidad, Haiti, Jamaica and other islands are dotted with lime estates. The trees are thrifty and live to a great age. They bloom twice—in the autumn for the main crop, which begins to be marketable in February, and again in March for the late crop, which comes to hand about the first of July. Florida lime trees bloom in February and again in June, each blossoming yielding fruit some four months later. Thus there is a year-round supply in the markets. Like most of the citrous family, the lime bears blossoms, ripe fruit and green, simultaneously.

The men who handle them say the trade is increasing and growing steadily. This is exactly as it should be. Rightly used, nothing is more healthful. Limes are both wholesomer and cheaper than lemons. For seventy-five cents you may buy a box holding over one-hundred of fancy fruit. Or you may get twenty-five for a quarter at almost any fruit stand. It is well, wherever it is possible, to buy the original packages, as thereby you get fruit much fresher and fuller of juice.

The piquant tang of lime juice goes excellently with all manner of fish. Send limes in quarters to the table whenever you have baked fish or broiled. Lime juice instead of vinegar makes another dish of salmon salad and gives new and pleasing zest even to little neck clams on the half shell.—Kansas City Star.

Round the World Awheel.

Sigmund Bachmann, a Vienna cyclist, returned to Vienna, Austria, recently, after two years' absence, having won a bet of $5,000 that he would cycle round the globe in two years. On September 17, 1896, he left Vienna on his wheel, and went through Germany and France on his way to Bordeaux, where he took passage to England. He then cycled from the coast to London and Liverpool, took steamer to New York, cycled to Chicago, Salt Lake City and San Francisco, crossed the Pacific, rode from Sydney to Melbourne, then passed by way to Ceylon to India, where he visited Madras, Calcutta and Allahabad. A native wounded him in the arm with a lance, but this was the only danger he encountered. He returned home by Africa and Italy, and arrived in Vienna on his wheel. He cycled 24,000 kilometres in all, but declares that the hardest piece of work was crossing the American Continent.—London News.

Under the name of dynammon a new explosive has been introduced into Austria for blasting and other purposes, which is said to combine the explosive power of dynamite with absolute safety during storage and transport. It is impossible to explode it by means of any ordinary mechanic impulse, such as an accidental blow friction.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Sept. 15

It is very singular that McKinley will stick to fellows like Quay and Alger.

This will be an off-year in politics in this state—the honest voters mean to call Quay off.

Daley and Townsend, Republican nominees for assembly, are both Quay men and for all that Quayism implies.

The Prohibition senatorial conferees of this district, composed of the counties Clinton, Centre and Clearfield, have met and nominated Rev. Charles S. Long, of Lock Haven, for state senator.

Wm. C. Heinle is a self-made man in every sense of the word. He bears the character and ability that fit him for the state senate. Rising from the common walks of life, he knows what is for the common good of the masses. He is a gentleman of generous impulses and was never failing in good deeds where his assistance would be beneficial.

Quay threatens to sue for libel if fellows don't quit telling ugly things—in other words, the truth—about him. Well, the New York World, a few years ago, printed some very, very ugly facts about Quay, and dared the boss to bring an action for libel, but Quay wouldn't face the charges.

Notwithstanding Alger is blamed by soldiers, up to generals, by preachers, journals, and about everybody else for being the main cause of the hunger and sickness among our soldiers in Cuba, and in some camps on our own soil, yet President McKinley sticks to Alger and wont listen to the people's demand for Alger's removal.

Quay sees a storm brewing and has become alarmed. Honest Republicans all over the state are joining hands with the Democrats to defeat Quay's man Stone for governor and to elect men to the assembly who will vote against the re-election of Quay to the Senate.

The Turks are still after the Jews. The Turkish legation issues the following statement: "The entrance into Palestine is formally prohibited to foreign Israelites, and consequently the imperial ottoman authorities have received orders to prevent the landing of immigrant Jews in that province."

The President is looking about for nine men to investigate the bad management of the war. He fixed upon nine but five declined. Everybody says the fellow mainly to blame spells his name A-l-g-e-r, and has a seat in the President's cabinet.

Clearfield county, last week, had a case in court, which should serve as a warning hereabouts and elsewhere, against corrupt solicitation to vote. T. W. Bailey, a school director, was the prosecutor, and D. F. Edelblute, manager of the company store, and W. Heilman, superintendent of the Philadelphia Coal and Coke company, were the defendants.

The evidence went to show that there was a contest for the election of a principal of the Irvona schools and the defendants wanted Bailey to vote for their man, J. K. Gorman. This Bailey refused to do and he was told that a judgment for some $400 was held against him and if he failed to vote for Gorman it would be pushed. At the election Bailey cast his ballot against Gorman and the threat was carried out next day. Bailey then brought the charge of corrupt solicitation against the two, which resulted in their conviction, the jury being out only a few minutes. The penalty for this offense is a $2000 fine and two years' imprisonment.

A threat to refuse a man work, or a promise to give him work, or a threat to disturb ones paper in bank, to obtain a vote, comes under the same law.

A COSTLY REPORT.

An example of the way taxpayer's money may be squandered is furnished in the recent revelation as to official printing in Pennsylvania. Suit has been brought to compel the state to pay $57,862 for a book on birds, which is officially known as "The Enemies and Diseases of Poultry." This enormous bill is the result of jobbery, the original poultry pamphlet having been "padded" by the insertion of matter about birds, with many costly illustrations.

Another job of the same kind that has recently come to light will probably cost several thousand dollars. In the annual report of Pennsylvania State College appear several chapters that are in no wise connected with the college or its work. They are profusely illustrated, and at fancy prices. For instance a plate of a skunk is billed at $706, a bluebird at $757.27, a crow at $603, a screech owl at $534, a sparrow hawk at $691, and a flicker at $741. Pennsylvania people are anxious for knowledge, but at such prices pictures of skunks are luxuries that they cannot afford. Besides there are other ways of getting information about such things that are less costly and just as forcible if not quite so aesthetic. Our purpose in alluding to this matter is twofold: First, to exonerate the officials of the State College, who had nothing to do with it. Second, to show the necessity of a closer inspection of the expenditure of the people's money.—National Farmer.

Wanamaker and Swallow But Touch the Surface of the Machine Ulcer.

The Harrisburg Star, (Ind.): Padded pay rolls have been dwelt upon by Mr. Wanamaker in his anti-Quay speeches as a sample of the methods which the party managers employ to grease the wheels of the machine, and Dr. Swallow has declared that he can prove that the burning of the Capitol was the work of an incendiary. But these things do not account for the fact that the cost of administering the State Government has grown from $7,203,295 42 for the last year of Gov. Pattison's first Administration [1886] to $12,043,887 84 in 1897 and an estimated expenditure in 1898 of $17,619,655. An increase of upward of 89 per cent. is thus shown for the decade beginning in 1887 and of over 140 per cent. from 1887 to 1898. We are met by the makeshift explanation that the appropriation to the common schools has been increased $3,000,000 per annum since 1887. But this explanation fails to explain. It really begs the question, for the increased appropriation to the common schools was simply a device of the machine managers to placate the rural taxpayer as well as to cover their schemes of plunder. But allowing credit for the increase in the school appropriation, there still remains an excess in expenditure over that of 1886 of $2,840,592 42 1897, and of $7,416,360 06 for 1898 [estimated]. How is this enormous increase for either of these years to be accounted for? Not merely by padded pay rolls or burned Capitol buildings or contracts for supplies, but by lavish appropriations to favored institutions, many of them not under State control, by the multiplication of offices, additions to salaries, cost of legislative investigating junketing committees, of fake election contests, the establishment of the Superior Court [that fifth wheel to the judicial wagon], the erection of almost every other county into a judicial district, and by many other devices intended to pension off the dependents of the machine. A thorough, sweeping reformation of all these abuses cannot be made by a mere cheese paring process of whittling down contracts for supplies and the like. That will answer as far as it will go. But if the burdens of the people are to be appreciably lightened the reformation must strike at the whole policy of buying the political support of the classes and institutions that are pensioned by enormous appropriations. The State must either become the proprietor of such institutions and regulate their operation directly, or it must cease to make them subventions that exhaust its Treasury. As for the policy of placating a class of voters by relieving it of taxation at the expense of other people it is utterly at variance with the genius and traditions of a government founded on the equal rights of all. Unless a Governor and Legislature can be chosen possessing sufficient moral courage to see to it that favoritism shall not be shown either in the imposition of taxes or in the appropriation of the revenues of the commonwealth, no adequate relief can come to the people.

Attempt to Assassinate Holland's Queen.

An attempt was made to assassinate Queen Wilhelmina, near Amersfort, province of Utrecht, on the road between Castle Soosdyt and Baara.

A man emerged from behind a tree and fired a revolver at her Majesty. The bullet missed the Queen, but ploughed the cheek of a lady in attendance.

The would be assassin was arrested. He is supposed to be an English Anarchist.

The strictest secrecy has been maintained hitherto as to the affair, in order not to disturb the enjoyment of the enthronement festivities.

Wilhelmina is 18 years of age and was crowned only about two weeks ago.

The Right Kind of Religion.

The religion that makes people pay their debts; the religion that keeps the people from speaking ill of their neighbors; the religion that makes no distinction between wealth and poverty; the religion that makes people honest and upright; the religion that makes man manly and woman womanly; the religion that is part of peoples every day life, exemplified in kind deeds, loving acts, cheering words, is the religion that is needed in the world today.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used today for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstitate coughs; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Sept. 8	71	46	clear.
" 9	73	45	clear.
" 10	73	44	cloudy.
" 11	66	40	clear.
" 12	69	44	clear.
" 13	69	46	clear.
" 14	67	45	clear.

A CRITICAL TIME

During the Battle of Santiago.

SICK OR WELL, A RUSH NIGHT AND DAY.

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba were all Heroes. Their Heroic Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front Saved the Day.

P. E. BUTLER, of pack-train No. 3, writing from Santiago, De Cuba, on July 23d, says: "We all had diarrhoea in more or less violent form, and when we landed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush and rush night and day to keep the troops supplied with ammunition and rations, but thanks to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, we were able to keep at work and keep our health; in fact, I sincerely believe that at one critical time this medicine was the indirect saviour of our army, for if the packers had been unable to work there would have been no way of getting supplies to the front. There were no roads that a wagon train could use. My comrade and myself had the good fortune to lay in a supply of this medicine for our pack-train before we left Tampa, and I know in four cases it absolutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine, the Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Strohm, late of Potter township, Centre Co., Pa., deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MRS. JACOB STROHM, Administratrix.
WM. G. RUNKLE, Attorney. Tusseyville, Pa.
shpt15-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court of Centre County, Pa., will be sold at public sale at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on

— MONDAY, SEPT. 26, 1898, —

At 1:30 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate late the property of James I. and John R. Leech, deceased, to wit: A valuable farm; situated in Harris township, Centre County, Pa., containing

168 ACRES

of Valley Land, and 61 Acres of Mountain Land, bounded on the south by Brush Valley road, on the west by lands of William Witmer and others, on the north by lands of the Valentines, on the east by lands of Joshua Potter's heirs. The land is largely limestone. The improvements are a large Dwelling House built in 1893, large Bank Barn, nearly new, and other necessary outbuildings. A never-failing spring of water within 50 feet of the kitchen; plenty of fruit.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third in cash; one-third in one year, and one-third in two years. Deferred payments to be secured by Sci. Fa. Bonds and Mortgage on the premises.

GEORGE M. BOAL,
Adm'r. of James I. and John R. Leech, dec'd.
HARRY KELLER, Attorney.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Adam Smith, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ROBERT M. SMITH, Administrator,
sept1-6t Centre Hill.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of L. K. Hosterman, late of Miles township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

T. W. HOSTERMAN, Administrator,
sept1-6t Coburn.

SPRING MILLS

BARGAIN COLUMN.

Our customers fully appreciate the offers we have made to save their money, but we want you to know of it too.

CLARK'S O. N. T.

still sells at 4c., or 45c. per doz. For one week from date of this issue we offer these and other bargains:

Felt Window Shades, Roller and Fixtures complete, only	10c
½ gal. Stone Jars with lid, air tight	7c
1 gal. Stone Jars, with lid, air tight	11c
Fine Salt, grain bags, only 11 left	50c
Tin Cans, worth 50c, for 1 week at	32c
Tanglefoot Fly Paper, 1c per sheet.	
Poison Fly Paper, 3c per sheet.	

Don't think this list completes the bargains, for we will surprise you in glassware, fruit cans and jars, anti-rusting tinware, warranted not to rust—cheap. Still a few bales of Sisal and Standard Binder Twine.

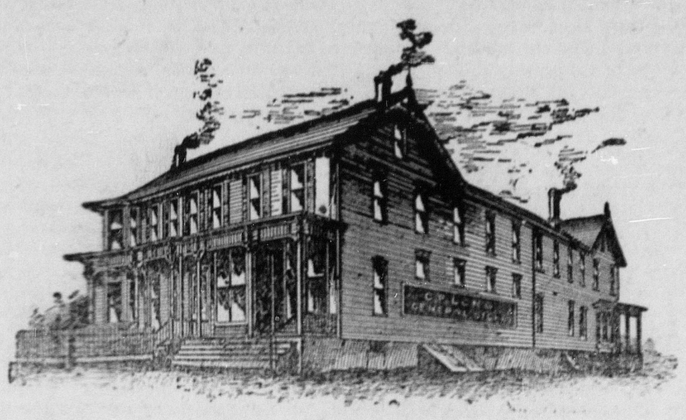
A car of best soft coal, recommended by blacksmiths and threshers.

Money in your pocket if you watch this space.

G. H. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

SPRING MILLS

BARGAIN STORE.



This week and during the month of August and September we are making special inducements and extraordinarily low prices.

ASTONISHING REDUCTIONS!

We have no special bargain days. Our bargains are everyday. We have just received from the eastern cities a complete stock of seasonable goods. Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes—every department is complete.

Boys' Suits, now 62c worth double price.
Boys' Suits, now $1 00, good heavy weight.
Boys' Dress Suit, about ½ from usual price.
Men's Dress Suit, from $3.75 up.
Men's Trousers, 50c. to the best.
Ladies' Dress Shoes at 82c.
Ladies' Dress Shoes at $1 25.
Men's Dress Shoes at greatly reduced prices.

Will pay you to examine our stock before purchasing.

We have a nice assortment of

INGRAIN CARPETS.

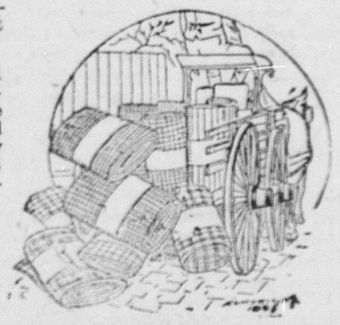
Choice patterns. Nice assortment Rag Carpet, for service nothing better can be obtained anywhere.

DRY GOODS.

Our stock is complete and we are offering special inducements in this department as our stock is large and must go at sacrifice prices. Dress Trimmings and Embroideries in endless variety at sacrifice prices. They must go.

Groceries—In this line we have decided bargains, and in position to meet any competition.

Window Shades—We have a full line, complete, 10c and up on roller fixtures. We are headquarters for Agate and Tin Ware, Glass, Queens Ware and housekeepers' supplies. Will save money buying from our counters. Highest market prices paid for butter, eggs, poultry, potatoes, etc.



C. P. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

Safety Lanterns.
The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.
We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.
We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of selves and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Seives.
We have a few of the Dildine Adjustable Seed Seives for sale—the last that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.
The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.
Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders, Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.
We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.
A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers. Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.
Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.
Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EDUCATE YOURSELF
At the Anderson School of Business, Altoona, Pa. A graduating course in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, and English Branches FOR THE PRICE OF ONE. BOOKS FREE. Send for Catalogue.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING; MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 12.
For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa.

THE MIFFLINBURG

STEAM LAUNDRY

Mifflinburg, Pa.

Wesley Kleckner, Proprietor.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Wm. Mc. WOLF,
Agent for Centre Hall.

COURT PROCLAMATION—SPECIAL TERM. Whereas the Hon John G. Love president judge of the court of common pleas of the 49th district, consisting of the county of Centre, having issued his precept bearing date the 12th day of August, 1898, and to me directed, for holding a special term of court of Oyer and Terminer, General Jail Delivery, Orphan's Court and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre and to commence on the fourth Monday of September next, being the 26th day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given that all persons summoned as jurors are hereby notified to attend.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte the 15th day of August in the year of our Lord, 1898, and the one hundred and twenty-second year of the independence of the United States.

Sheriff's Office, W. M. CRONISTER,
August 15th, 1898. Sheriff.

PENNSYLVANIA R.R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 29, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

8 23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.33 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

*9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p. m., New York, 9.39 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 2.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.07 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.23 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.22 a. m.—Train 4. *(Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.27 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie.

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.06 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 5.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.30 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A. M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	6 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 07	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.25 a m, 8.05 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 10 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p.m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEFONTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSBG.	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 20	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday, ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½ P M	8½ P M	2½ A M	STATIONS. Ar,	Lv.	11½ A M	7½ A M	11½ P M
6 30	1 10	8 45		Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40		Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37		Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35		Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31		Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28		Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24		Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20		Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18		Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07		Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 23	12 24	8 04		Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 21	12 22	8 02		Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00		State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penns. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F, H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Mrs. George Hoffer, of Altoona, is visiting among friends in town.

——Miss Elsie Barr, of Tyrone, is a guest at the home of Mrs. J. C. Boal.

——Mrs. J. C. Hanson, of Harrisburg, is the guest at the home of postmaster Brisbin.

——Mrs. Maggie Thompson Allison, of Howard, is visiting with friends in town this week.

——Mrs. James Shires, of Johnstown, Pa., is visiting at the home of Mrs. Susan McCully.

——Miss Emma Foster, of Mifflinburg, is a guest at the home of Mrs. Mary J. Odenkirk, at the station.

——Mrs. Kate Baker, of Davis, Kansas, is visiting her mother, Mrs. John Rishell. She will remain several weeks.

——William Bitner, of Tusseyville, one of our regular patrons, gave us a call, and placed his label in the roll of honor.

——Robert Speed and wife, of Slaterville Springs, N. Y., are visiting at the home of Mrs. Annie Van Pelt since Tuesday.

——Hudson Love and family, of Lewisburg, are visiting his aged mother, Mrs. Jane Love, on Church street, and taking in the picnic.

——Rev. Howard Diller, of Renova, a minister of the Episcopal church, spent several days last week as the guest of his friend John D. Meyer.

——Ex-County Commissioner John Wolf, of Rebersburg, was here taking in the sights of the picnic. He is slowly regaining his former health.

——S. Paul Dinges, of Williamsport, spent Sunday with his mother. He will conduct the insurance business of his brother Clevan since the latter's death.

——Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Van Pelt arrived last week on a visit with their friends in their old home, and to take in the picnic. They will not return for several days.

——Willis A. Holly, colored, now porter in a hotel at Punxsutawney, spent a day with his Centre Hall friends. He rode in by wheel and was on a trip to Mifflin, Pa.

——Edmund Blanchard, of Bellefonte, representative of the Philadelphia *Press*, is attending the picnic and sending in interesting daily accounts of the affair to his paper.

——R. B. Spangler and wife, of Hastings, Pa., are here on a visit to his parents and taking in the picnic. Reuben is connected with the large coal operations at Hastings and has a very good position.

——G. Howard Rishell, of New York City, arrived Monday evening on a visit to his mother, Mrs. John Rishell. It is Howard's first visit in ten years to his native valley. He is connected with a large manufacturing concern in the metropolis.

About Canceling Stamps.

Commissioner Scott, of the internal revenue bureau, has issued a circular regarding the manner in which documentary and proprietary internal revenue stamps are to be canceled. It prescribes that in any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used for denoting any tax imposed by the war revenue act the person using or affixing the same shall write or stamp thereon with ink, the initials of his name and the date in which the same shall be attached or used, or shall by cutting and canceling said stamp with machine or punch which will affix the initials and date as aforesaid, so deface the stamp as to render it unfit for reuse. The cancelation by either method could not so deface the stamp as to prevent its denomination and genuineness from being readily determined.

Who'se To Blame?

Says Sternberg: "Ah me,
I'm sure I hired doctors enough
And gave 'em quinine and other stuff.
'Tain't me."

Says Alger: "Just see!
I sent 'steen million pounds of meat
For the soldier boys to eat.
'Tain't me."

Says Shafter, says he:
"My business down there was to fight,
And not to see that the grub was right.
'Tain't me."

Says McKinley: "It can't be,
My commissary officers all
Had famous papas and lots of gall.
'Tain't me."

—Richmond Dispatch.

Must be Sent to the Pensioner.

Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans has issued an order prohibiting the sending of pension checks to "general delivery." The intention of the department is to have all such checks delivered at the individual local addresses of the pensioners.

A Common Danger,

If you have ever had a cold which you permitted to "wear away" it may interest you to know it was a dangerous proceeding. Every cold and cough which is neglected paves the way for consumption, bronchitis, asthma or catarrh. Otto's Cure, the famous German throat and lung remedy, will cure any cough or cold and save you from consumption. Sold by G. H. Long, Spring Mills. Prices 25c. and 50c. per bottle.

COBURN.

Interesting Items of the Past Week as Gathered by Our Correspondent.

Rev. Brown of the Reformed church preached his Harvest sermon at this place Sunday afternoon.

John Hosterman and family, spent Sunday visiting his parents and other friends at this place.

Jacob M. Harter was housed up for several days with a swollen tongue, but is again able to be out.

Prof. A. J. Harter, of Altoona, came to this place on Monday evening to visit his parents for a few days.

P. H. Stover still continues to ship potatoes by the car lots. He is paying 40 cts. per bushel on track.

John Helwick, of Mifflinburg, came to this place Tuesday evening, and will attend picnic before returning.

Mrs. T. F. Meyer was called to Bellefonte Saturday to attend the funeral of her grandmother, Mrs. Garbrich, of that place.

T. B. Everett, of Trout Run, came over on his wheel on Monday, and will remain a week, and in the meantime attend the picnic.

N. F. Braucht, of McElhattan, Clinton county, attended the funeral of his brother, Dr. H. S. Braught's child, which was buried at Spring Mills on Tuesday.

G. R. Stover, station agent at this place, is negotiating the purchase of a lot at this place, for the purpose of building a dwelling house thereon.

Grandmother Frank, an aged lady, who had her home with one of her daughters, Mrs. W. H. Smith, near Millheim, departed this life on Sunday at a ripe old age.

"Old Glory" still continues to float between the two mountain peaks south of town, although a little dilapidated from the effects of the storms of the past few weeks. And may it continue to float until Dewey returns, and hostilities are completely at an end.

Frank Rupp, who left Aaronsburg shortly after hostilities between this country and Spain had broken out, and who served upon the U. S. S. St. Paul, until that vessel went out of commission, came home on Tuesday evening on a ten days' furlough. His visit to his home at this time must have been an agreeable surprise, as the members of his family had not heard directly of him since June. His face showed the tan of his cruise in tropical waters

Rev. Huges, of Lewisburg, a retired Lutheran minister, preached in the Lutheran church at this place Sunday evening. He came here in the interest of the Lutheran World, and secured a large number of subscribers to that periodical at this place and among the members of other congregations in this charge. The reverend gentleman formerly had charge of a large congregation in Williamsport, until compelled to discontinue active work on account of declining health.

A Farmers' Co-Operative Telephone.

Michigan farmers are taking kindly to the telephone, and it is probably but a matter of a few years when the telephone will be as common in the country as it is in the cities now.

In Allegan County the farmers have an exchange of their own and they maintain it by annual assessments. The line runs from Holland, through Saugatuck, Ganges, Douglas and Fenville to South Haven, and it is used chiefly during the fruit season to facilitate the handling of berries and peaches. About 130 farmers and fruit growers built the line and maintain it, and the annual assessment upon each is about $10.

Every township in Oceana county has telephone connections with Hart, the county seat, and this system is essentially a farmers exchange, and is owned and maintained chiefly by the farmers and fruit growers. The Oceana county system, as also the Allegan county fruit growers' line, are being connected with a State exchange, and before the peach season fairly opens the farmers in both sections will be in easy talking range of the commission and railroad men and the steamboat men at the lake ports.

Gratiot county has another farmers' exchange which, with Ithaca as the centre, has connections with every township and many farmers. The system gives free service throughout the county to its subscribers and will soon be connected with the outer world. It is a great advantage to the farmers in marketing their products.

David Bilmeyer, a Milton Lumberman, Found Dead.

Davjd Bilmeyer's body was found on morning of 3, on a railroad track. It is the general opinion that he was murdered about midnight in the south portion of Milton, and his body was afterward placed on the tracks for the cars to run over in order to mislead the officers. His home was at Milton, and he with his brothers operated a large saw mill at Orleans, Northumberland county. He came to Milton the day before his death and was drinking. He was 45 years old. The Bilmeyers are very wealthy.

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for De Witt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds. You will not be disappointed with De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

EMPRESS MURDERED.

An Anarchist Stabs the Austrian Empress to the Heart.

Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 11.

Elizabeth, empress of Austria, was assassinated at about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon as she was walking from the hotel Beaurivage, where she had been lunching, to the steamboat dock, where she intended to take a small steamer to castle Chillon at Territet. She was accompanied only by some women of her suite, as she delights to go about incognito.

As the empress was passing the Brunswick monument a man rushed at her and struck her a violent blow in the chest which knocked her to the ground. The women of her suite picked her up, and with the aid of some persons nearby carried her to the boat, while her assailant ran away. The empress was unconsious, and the captain of the steamboat did not wish to start, but on the insistence of the women in attendance, who thought her majesty had only been rudely knocked down, he put the steamer under way. After endeavoring for some time to bring the empress back to consciousness the women in attendance were horrified to discover a little stain of blood on her undergarments. The boat was at once put about and returned to the dock.

The empress was carried on an improvised litter to the hotel, and everything possible was done to save her majesty, but she expired at 3 o'clock.

An examination showed that she had been stabbed to the heart with a three cornered stiletto. After dealing his death blow the assassin ran along the Rue Alps, but was caught by two coachmen, who handed him over to a gendarme. He proved an Italian anarchist from Paris named Ladcheni. When arrested he exclaimed:

"I have struck well. She must be dead. I purposely came to Geneva to assassinate her."

While Europe rings with the news and words of vengeance are uttered on all hands, the assassin laughs in a security known to few regicides. There is no capital punishment in the Swiss code. Even for killing an empress Ladceni cannot, under the laws of the republic, suffer anything more severe than a life imprisonment.

A Soul Lottery.

A soul lottery was held recently at Puebla-de-Los-Angelos, Mexico. The affair was under the superintendence of the local clergy and aroused much interest, many tickets being taken. There were three winners, and the results were announced as follows: No. 840, the soul of James Velasquez has been delivered from Purgatory and has arrived in Paradise. Nos. 41 and 762, the souls of Mme. Calderon and the old widow, Mme. Francisca de Parras, have been delivered from Purgatory and have entered into Paradise.

The next drawing will take place at the Church of St. Savior on Jan. 1st, and the winning numbers will release four martyred souls from Purgatory with free right of entry into Paradise.

Cold Water Ticket.

Last Thursday was Swallow day at Hecla Park for Centre and Clinton county Prohibitionists. The county Prohibitionists met in session and nominated a county ticket. The following ticket was placed in nomination:

Assembly—A. Y. Williams, of Howard.

Prothonotary—Albert Bierly of Milesburg.

No nominations were made for county surveyor or district attorney.

De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	60
Rye	35
Corn	40
New Oats	22
"arley	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	12
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	3
New Potatoes	40
Sides	5

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14.

Wheat, contract, 68.

Corn, No. 2 mixed, 34.

Oats, No. 2 white, 28a29.

Butter, fancy creamery, 20c; prints, 21c.

Eggs, fresh, 16.

Live Poultry:

Hens, 10c; old roosters, 7c; spring chickens 11a12c; spring ducks 8c.

Baled Hay and Straw:

Timothy hay, choice, 10.50a11; mixed No. 1, 7,50a8; No. 2, 6.50a7. Straw, straight rye, $8; wheat and oat 5.50a6.

Chicago, Sept. 14.

Wheat, cash, 64c.

Corn, 30.

Oats, 21.

East Liberty Live Stock:

Cattle, extra, 5 25a5.40; prime, 5.00a 5.15; common, 3.75a4.00.

Sheep, choice, 4.65; common 3.25a 3.75; choice spring lambs, 5.75a6; common to good, 4a5.50.

Veal calves, 7a7.50.

More than twenty million free samples of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in its merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

There is a Time and Place for All Things.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR YOU TO BUY YOUR FALL SUIT.....

Ours is the Place in which to Buy It.

By buying it now you have the advantage of a complete stock of all the newest things in market.

We are showing the largest assortment of good clothing ever seen in Centre county and for less money than you purchase same goods anywhere in Central Penna.

We can save you Money,

We will save you Money,

And we will please you and fit you better than ever. Try us.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, = BELLEFONTE.

Telephone call, 572.

Fall Goods

Are tumbling in upon us in great piles.
Come and help us move them.
Never were we better able to serve all our friends to better advantage.

The Style, the Fit, the Low Price of Clothing is Astonishing!

We are right "in it" with both feet, eyes and hands.

Look at that Man's Suit for $5.00
Look at that Boys' Suit for $3.50
Look at that Child's Suit for $1.50

Hats in All the New Blocks.

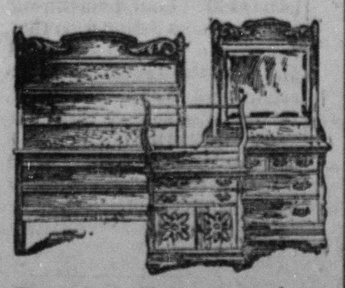
Guyer, Dunlap, Knox, Youman, Miller, and a host of others.

Montgomery & Co.,

Progressive Clothiers. - - - - BELLEFONTE.

Knock-out Prices for the Next Sixty Days ON

Chamber Suits....



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Call and see us.

JOHN SMITH & BRO,

5-30 Spring Mills.

Not What You Pay!

But what you get for what you pay makes a bargain. This is the experience every time you buy shoes such as Dayton, Freed, Richardson, stamped on every sole. Do not allow yourself to be led astray by buying anything else, as there is only one remedy, (a doctor's bill). I keep them for Men, Women and Children, at the very lowest prices. I also keep Men's Driving Shoes.

For the next 60 days I will pay one-half the car-fare from Lemont or any intermediate point to Rising Springs on a $6 purchase. Mail orders promptly filled.

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SPRING MILLS, - PA.

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Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

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HAAG HOTEL.
Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor. Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor, LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor, SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL,
Wm. H. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

August Sales..

Big drives all over our store to make room for Fall goods. Not bargain goods thrown together to sell, but

REAL BARGAINS!

Goods to meet the demands of our own exacting trade. Do not have time to quote prices. Come and be convinced.

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A. A. CURES | FEVERS, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
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60c each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. VETERINARY MANUAL SENT FREE.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,
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and Prostration from Overwork or other causes.
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$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5 Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

A Bright Woman—Gen. Merrit's Fiancee—Changes in the Basque—The Women Owned the Hearse—Etc., Etc.

A BRIGHT WOMAN.

Colorado College has called to its department of German Mrs. Abbie Fiske Eaton, and she has accepted the position. Mrs. Eaton was the wife of the late Professor Eaton, of Beloit College, and is a neice of President Fiske, of the Chicago Theological Seminary. She is the author of a number of German text books, is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and has spent three years in study in Germany. She taught for three years at Oberlin College, and has been connected with the University of Chicago this year. The rapid growth of Colorado College has made a decided increase in its teaching force a necessity for next year.

CHILD'S GUIMPE DRESS.

(Hints by Clara Lloyd.)

This dainty dress may be developed to be worn with a guimpe or as illustrated for a warm day or evening dress for a little girl. It is developed in gauzy white organdy with a yellow figure and is made over bright pink

silk trimmed with white lace with a double frill of embroidered brok muslin at the arm's eye. There is a fitted waist foundation to which the skirt is attached at the height of an ordinary yoke. The dress closes in the center back. The sleeve which is a pretty little puff is made over a lining and is trimmed to match the neck.

Four yards of 30-inch goods are required to make this dress for a child 6 years. No. 371 is cut in sizes from 4 to 10 years.

GEN. MERRIT'S FIANCE.

Miss Laura Williams, whose engagement to General Wesley Merritt was recently so widely chronicled, summered at Little Boar's Neck, near Rye Beach, Mass., where her father owns a pretty cottage. Miss Williams is one of the prettiest, the most popular and the most widely known young women in Chicago. She is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Williams, and a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Caton. She has received much attention here and abroad, especially in London, where she was the guest of Mr. Robert T. Lincoln when he was the representative of this country at the Court of St. James. She was presented at the Queen's drawing room with Miss Lincoln.

THE WOMEN OWNED THE HEARSE.

When the Woman's Improvement Society of Las Cruces, N. M., was organized four years ago, that town of three thousand inhabitants did not possess a hearse. The women bought one and let it for funerals at a moderate price. They have bought ground for a public park, fenced it and planted it with trees and shrubbery, and are now accumulating money to erect a town hall and library building. "Thus we expect to aid our husbands to improve our town, or probably, I should say, to do it for them," the president, Mrs. Mary S. McFie, is reported as saying. "The women raise funds for town government by giving entertainments, suppers and balls, and by furnishing refreshments for other entertainments." Mrs. McFie is one of the best-known and most public-spirited women in New Mexico. She was born in St. Louis, but moved to Las Cruces in 1884 with her husband, John R. McFie, who is now one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory.—Woman's Journal.

CHANGES IN THE BASQUE.

A proof that the tight-fitting basque, so long cherished, is not always the best model, is shown by the successful adaption of the bloused front to the figures of stout women. Properly managed, the bloused front has been most effective. One model gown which made its wearer seem to lose several inches in circumference was a hair striped black and white organdie over white silk. The stripes on the waist were slightly bias, running from left to right. The gown opened on the left side and bows of black ribbon, beginning at the shoulder concealed the opening. Similar bows ornamented the shoulders on the right side, and gave the fullness to the chest which has already been mentioned as a most desirable feature. The distinguishing mark of the gown, however, was the tucks. This bias, slightly bloused front was tucked from the neck nearly to the waist line. The tucks were narrow and terminated before the beginning of the blouse effect. The skirt was plain and snugly fitted over the hips. Around the bottom was a little ruffle, put on quite full. The sleeves were tucked from shoulder to wrist and fitted snugly, finishing with a little ruffle at the wrist and relieved by a cap of the organdie trimmed with lace.

"CELESTIAL" SHOES.

The Chinese woman's shoe is provided with a flat heel, which alone serves as a point of support for her entire body. The point of the foot does not touch the ground, and the women walk sometimes like club-footed persons. They are not very steady upon their feet, and when they become aged have to use a cane. They walk with their arms slightly extended and performing the office of a balance pole; and with the pelvis thrown back and the breast slightly forward, they seem to be trying to preserve the centre of gravity. When their heels are close together the slightest push may upset them.

A foot is so much the more appreciated in proportion as it is smaller. The Chinese woman is very modest when it is a question of her feet. A traveler says he has several times attended mandarins' wives who were afflicted with foot troubles, and who consented only with great hesitation and blushing to allow themselves to be examined, and even then they so arranged themselves as to expose only the ailing part.

It may not be generally known that all Chinese women do not have deformed feet. This mutilation is more frequent in the South than in the North, and in cities than in rural districts.—New York Herald.

THE SOUTHERN WOMAN.

A northern woman, writing to the Springfield, Mass., Republican, from Georgia, says that a young girl of the south is almost universally pretty. She has a clear skin, the round cheek and springing step of health. Her eyes express a girlish pleasure in life and soft consciousness of her own charms. Her mother, very likely, belongs to a number of clubs, and is knocking at the door of the legislature in behalf of the higher education of women, but she herself is often content to finish school as soon as possible, to marry young, and then in her turn to write club papers. The intellectual woman, it is stated, is nowhere more of a force than in the south. The war stimulated a spirit of large helpfulness that is finding expression in practical ways all over the south to-day. The genius for saying pleasant things is born in the southern woman. The ways and means by which they have been compelled to earn a living would make an interesting chapter. One clever woman makes a good income by shopping for her friends at a distance. Another supports herself and several children by making biscuits; another dresses dolls, and finds an absorbing interest in her work. The wife of the present governor of Georgia developed extraordinary executive ability in managing the campaign of her husband, and it is claimed that he owes his election to her.

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST.

(Hints by Clara Lloyd.)

This shirt waist is developed in cream colored silk with a heavy cord of bright pink running horizontally. The waist is simple in construction, consisting of a yoke extending toward the front according to the latest fashion and being straight in the back. The back of the body portion is gathered and stitched to the yoke, the fullness being drawn snugly down at the bottom of the waist and stitched to a stay underneath. The fronts and

backs are joined to each other at the shoulder and by under arm pieces. The fulness of the fronts is gathered at the neck and stitched into the neck band. A detachable standing collar is provided for. The sleeves are the regular one-seamed sort gathered at the arm's eye and wrist which is finished with a neat cuff and sleeve lap.

Three and one-fourth yards 36 inches wide are required to make this waist for a lady of medium size.

No. 367 is cut in sizes from 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

A WONDERFUL PIECE OF EMBROIDERY.

A wonderful lace scarf made in Bruges for the Empress of Russia is said to be one of the most exquisite pieces of embroidery ever executed. The painter, Felix Aubert, to whom was intrusted the delicate task of drawing in water colors the pattern which runs along the fine lace stitches, said they could not find among the young working girls of Bayeux any one able to do the fairy-like embroidery. They had to go from cottage to cottage in the country round about and into the homes of the aged poor to gather the ten pairs of hands necessary to accomplish the task. Ten old women were finally found, and they worked from early morning till dusk for weeks. One old embroiderer fell ill before the work was quite finished, but insisted upon being carried to the workroom, where she finished the delicately shaded narcissus upon which she had been working. She was taken home and died the same evening that the scarf was sent off to Russia.

The fairy lace work of art is so light that it could be carried by two butterflies. It is three yards long and one yard wide. The edge is encircled by a pattern of narcissus in delicate tints. From two corners start the stems of a rose tree bearing the pink roses of France and the yellow roses of Russia. A shower of tiny fleur-de-lys covers the centre, the flowerets placed far apart so as to leave very light the part of the scarf to be worn round the neck. On the two remaining corners are woven in golden threads the imperial crown, surmounting the initials of the young and beautiful Alexandrovna Feodrovna.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF ANNA GOULD.

American tourists who caught passing glimpses of the Comtesse de Castellane in Paris have come back with wonderful stories. The little dark-haired, plain-featured Anna Gould is now a dashing, chic, Frenchy matron, with burnished tresses of beautiful Titian red and a complexion that is like the velvet bloom of the white honeysuckle. How did it all come about? What brought the change?

But those who know are whispering. Count Boni, they say, is responsible. While Anna's millions were pleasing, Anna's plain little face was not. He set to work. A dash of a certain wonderful "regenerator," and lo! the brown hair was no longer brown, but red. A French cosmetic or two, and a blush-rose skin made Anna a beauty. The sinister heavy eyebrows were remodeled, and that, too, helped along the transformation. The angles and hollows of the undeveloped figure were next done away with, and then—then Anna put herself to acquiring the little turns and gracious bends that bespeak the "grande dame." To-day the Anna Gould of ungainly figure and unstately carriage has the tournure of a princess. What nature has not given her the cosmetic art has acquired. And the tourists marvel and shake their heads, and wonder what her poor departed father would say could he but look upon her.—Chicago Times-Herald.

FASHION NOTES.

Chamois or wash leather gloves in a delicate biscuit tint are sold now.

Mixed Scotch woolen goods for this season's wear are in the market. Combined with pretty plaids they are very attractive.

A serviceable looking sash pin takes the form of a stout gold wire safety pin, on which is mounted a golden horse shoe.

Narrow jeweled bands will find a new field of usefulness in belting in the close fitting coat bodices of satin that appear for Autumn.

Waists trimmed with ribbon velvet are pretty with steel buttons at regular intervals on the velvet. Expensive waists have a yoke of contrasting color.

Card cases, belts, chatelaine bags, and pocketbooks of carved Mexican leather are the things to wear with gowns of thick wash materials. They are stylish and durable.

Fashions for dressing the hair have undergone but little change within the past few years, merely modifications to adapt them to individual use being tolerated. Just now the fancy is for high Spanish coiffures with combs set in jewels.

Wool crepe-de-chine is a new material and will be much used for autumn gowns. It has a charming air of coolness, but at the same time is warm enough to replace thin goods during the first crisp days. One of the most taking features of this new goods is that it does not wrinkle and drapes gracefully.

Among the new silks are attractive matelasses and brocades of remarkable and most varied weaving. Some of them have a soft finish, others are crisp and stately. A new weave has branching flowers and designs brocaded in exquisite hand-painted effects on grounds of peau de suede, a closely twilled silk without the bright luster of satin.

Hunting the Woodchuck.

In southern Pennsylvania, where the woodchuck is unpleasantly abundant, farmers have adopted a novel method of killing the wily animal, and comes about as near abating the nuisance as anything can. Bottles are filled with powder, long fuses being inserted in the corks. The bottles are pushed as far as possible into the woodchuck burrows and then the mouth of the burrow is closed and tightly tamped with dirt. The fuse is ignited and the explosion that follows is severe enough to kill every woodchuck in the burrow. Unsophisticated farmers often think they can see an easy way of getting rid of woodchucks by closing up the burrows by filling dirt and stones in the opening. This is labor entirely lost, for the woodchuck that finds himself thus made a prisoner in his home at once starts in and digs a way out to liberty, either through the obstructed opening or in another direction.—New York Sun.

The population of Palestine is increasing rapidly. Ten years ago there were only 15,000 residents in Jaffa; today there are nearly 60,000.

FARM AND GARDEN NEWS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Barley Rakings—Concentrated Feed Stuffs—Overfeeding—Utilizing Waste Products—Etc., Etc.

BARLEY RAKINGS.

No kind of stock except poultry will eat barley rakings. The head is bearded and repels most animals whenever they try to eat it. The most profitable use of barley rakings is to feed to hens. But the grain may be thrashed out, and when ground, it is good feed for any kind of farm stock.

CONCENTRATED FEED STUFFS.

Any feed stuff is valuable as a source of nourishment only so far as its various parts can be digested and assimilated. The concentrated feeds are much more digestible than the coarse feeds. For instance, of every 100 pounds of timothy hay only forty-eight and one-half pounds are digestible; but of 100 pounds of cottonseed meal sixty-five and one-third pounds are digestible. Most of the home-grown coarse feeds are high in carbohydrates, low in portein, and comparatively indigestible. Nearly all of the concentrated feeds are very digestible, and a large number are high in portein and low to medium in carbohydrates. The concentrated feeds are fed with the home-grown coarse feeds, therefore, first, to increase the amount of the digestible matter, and second, to increase the amount of portein in the daily ration.—Bulletin Massachusetts Experiment Station.

OVERFEEDING.

If you have a hen to die suddenly, or your flock quits laying, you are at once told that you are overfeeding.

That you should discontinue this and that, and feed some other diets.

Now, as a matter of fact, strictly speaking, there is no such thing as overfeeding poultry. It is not how much you feed that injures the hen, but what you feed.

A poorly-fed hen is a poor egg producer. It is food that makes hens lay, and if fed properly too much cannot be given. We are told that a very fat hen will not lay, which is most certainly true, but a hen fed as she should be will not get fat.

Hens should be gradually supplied with food during the day, so that when night comes on their hunger is entirely appeased. No matter what you feed, make them work for it and eat it slowly. Make them scratch for all grain and keep them busy from morning till night, and you will find that there will be no overfed hens in your flock.

CARE OF MILK.

During the early fall months milk requires careful handling to keep it in the best condition, and the almost universal practice of shutting up the milk house tightly, thus closing all avenues of ventilation, seriously impairs the quality of milk. Milk designed for the creamery requires a free circulation of air, and if this can be given practically in open air it will be all the better for it. Aeration is as essential now as in mid-summer, for it is the retention of heat by the milk and not the high temperature of the weather which so quickly impairs its quality. It is also important at this season that the morning's milk should be kept separate from the night's supply. If mixed it invariably causes mischief. As a rule the same good care necessary for the preservation of milk during the summer should be given the year round. While it seems like a waste of labor to give milk such attention in cool weather, it will be all the better for it, and this good care is especially necessary during the trying weather of early autumn, when the days are likely to be quite warm and nights cool.

UTILIZING WASTE PRODUCTS.

After harvest there are numberless articles of produce about the farm for which there seems to be no good use and consequently they go to waste. For instance, in the vegetable garden there are small green tomatoes, cucumbers, small muskmelons, onions, etc., not enough to take to market, perhaps, or possibly not quite up to the market grade. All these things will make good pickles for home use during the winter if saved, cleaned and put into brine as they are gathered and taken out and put into vinegar when wanted for use. Then there are orchard fruits more or less of which annually go to waste, but which ought to be preserved or dried for family use.

In the vegetable garden, again, there is more or less of green stuff which it will pay to carefully store for winter feeding of stock and poultry when it will bring a return much beyond its present value. Then there is the general result from clearing up which has no salable value, but which will form a portion of a compost heap and can be returned to the land in a year or two at most in the form of a valuable fertilizer. These waste products of the farm will often mark the line between profit and loss, and are well worth considering when fertilizing even by successful farmers.

MODEL FARMS AT STATIONS.

What possible objections can there be to the formation at every experiment station in the country of a model farm, run on correct principles, to show to farmers an economical and successful plan of farm management? Of course, an experiment farm cannot, in the nature of things, be a model farm. But where land is sufficient for the purpose, a real farmer in connection with the station could make an object-lesson that would be of greater value than a hundred bulletins to the farmers working with the same crops. We do not mean a farm kept up in the finest style regardless of expense, but a farm run on correct principles for profit. If the farm was kept going merely by a lavish use of station funds, it would be of no value. To be really valuable as an object-lesson it must be not only self-supporting, but profitable, and its books should be ever open to the inspection of the farmer. Proper application of principles before the eyes of the people will do far more than lecturer and bulletin.

If the model farm became a burden on the funds of the station, it would lose all its value as an object-lesson. The great difficulty with the fine farms in all parts of the country that are owned by rich men is that no matter how well they are managed the public does not see the books, and the farmers around conclude, and at times very properly, that the crops cost the owner more than they are worth on the market, but "illustration plats," such as are scattered over France by the Government, could well be modified to suit our conditions. The great difficulty would be that so few stations possess farmers on their staff that the reports of the Department at Washington note that such and such a station is "burdened with a large farm!" When will the time come when the note may be "the station farm contributes largely to the support of the experimental work?" In what way can the stations better prove to the farmers that good farming will pay?—Practical Farmer.

CARE OF CORN.

Cultivation should begin before corn is planted, but most corn being planted at this time necessitates a different method. The right cultivation at the right time is what insures a full corn crib, and that is what every farmer should have this fall. When the corn is from two to four inches tall, deep cultivation close to the hill is impossible, although that is just the time when the space between the rows should be "dug up."

Keeping the space between rows mellow when the corn is below knee-high gives a chance for the main roots as they shoot out from that time on to make rapid progress in their search for plant-food. As the corn plant receives a large percentage of its growth from the soil, it is important that we do everything in our power to hurry it along in its development. If we were to cultivate the first shallow, then deep, we would be doing a greater injury than we would to neglect cultivating at all.

Long before we are aware of it the corn plant has sent roots way out under where the teeth of the cultivator run, and if we do the work right we must gradually work the cultivator teeth to the surface, so the last time over they won't run over an inch deep. This gives an opportunity for the long roots to send out small fibrous ones that are continually branching out and penetrating the surface after moisture and plant food.

It is easily seen that to make a practice of going through the corn after harvest with a one-horse double shovel plow cannot help but destroy these small roots, which retards the development of the stalk, besides shortening the ear, as well as the kernels. Not that it is not practical to keep up the cultivation of the soil, for it is necessary if one expects a good crop of a good quality, but use judgment in all things, and when you do a piece of work study the logic of it so that you may understand why you are doing it and follow the most approved methods.—Agricultural Epitomist.

WHEN AND WHAT TO FEED.

Birds in their wild state get their food slowly and a little at a time. It is well that fowls get their food the same way. It is not a good plan to have food before them all the time; so, excepting soft food, which may be given in troughs, it is best to scatter their grain rations among straw, leaves or in light soil, and place their animal or green food ration where they can pick at them and gather what they want at leisure and with exercise. The V-shaped trough made of six-inch fencing is all the utensil we consider necessary to feed from; if of dressed lumber it can be more readily kept clean.

As to when to feed, breeders differ. Some claim that adult fowls should be fed three times daily; others hold that twice a day is enough. Both classes admit that the last feed should be just before roosting time. Young chickens ought to be fed at intervals of two hours at first. The period between feedings may be lengthened till they are three months old, when three times are enough, and if twice is enough for adults, it is about time to break the "chicks" to that course, too. If fed three times there is more danger of overfeeding than when fed twice, especially if on the range; and overfeeding is really more disastrous than underfeeding, as there is usually a chance to more or less supplement the short feed. To feed just the right amount is more important than the number of times at which it should be given.

The "what" to feed has already been discussed and answered. Feed a variety—grain, green food and animal food. Feed some of each every day. Because this is accomplished where the small flock is kept and given the table scraps accounts for so many "best egg records" being made by a small number of hens. Multiplied by hundreds, in theory the results should be increased just as many fold. In most cases this does not prove true, because the same variety is not maintained, though the same care otherwise is given. As has already been stated, there is one other element besides "variety" entering the answer to what shall be fed—and that is cost of rations. Feed variety at the least outlay, quality considered. These two elements open up a wide range for the ingenuity, thought and judgment of the feeder.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

ELEVEN DAIRY RULES.

1. Keep the cows clean and wash the udders before milking.
2. Keep the barn clean, with walls and ceilings whitewashed; have it well lighted, ventilated, and free from dust at milking time.
3. Always make a clean toilet before commencing to milk.
4. Keep utensils clean and bright.
5. Remove the milk from the stable as soon as drawn and strain and cool at once.
6. Never expose milk to bad odors.
7. Do not mix fresh warm milk with that which has been cooled.
8. Give the cows only good, wholesome food and pure water.
9. Never add anything to milk to prevent its souring. Cleanliness and cold are the only preservatives needed.
10. Milk regularly, quickly, quietly and thoroughly.
11. Always treat the cows kindly and never excite them by loud talking, hard driving, or abuse of any kind.

Herbaceous Photography.

H. N. Toply, of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, who discovered recently a method of developing negatives without the use of a dark room, has discovered that the printing of photographs is not dependent on nitrate of silver. Heretofore the nitrate has had to be used in all prints, but Mr. Toply says that the juices of certain fruits are equally as good, if not better, than the nitrate for photographic printing purposes. By means of this discovery a photograph can be printed upon anything—wood, pulp, and paper—which can absorb these juices. The juice is not used just as it comes from the fruit, but it is subjected to a process which Mr. Toply, of course, desires to keep to himself at present. He has been engaged in the development of the process for five years.

His attention was first directed to the possibility of "herbaceous photography," as he calls it, by the withering of the white pine which becomes a very dark gray under sunlight. A piece of planed pine was placed under the negative and exposed to sunlight without treatment, and a permanent print on wood was obtained. Mr. Toply followed this discovery by a series of experiments with the juices of fruits, which he found could not only turn dark gray, but would become jet black in sunlight. The process is so simple that were it brought into general use the price of photographs would be reduced to a minimum.—

A Man of Science to the Cats.

Germany has made another important contribution to the field of invention. This time a man of science, who, presumably, occupies a bedroom in the rear of a city house, has invented a bomb to be thrown at nocturnal cats. The bomb is of about the size of a baseball and will explode, with a loud noise upon forcible contact, but is warranted perfectly harmless.

The innovation promises great relief and satisfaction to sufferers, and a mighty saving in books and crockery. Many a tooth mug has shivered into bits upon the back fence, and there are persons who are afraid to keep small books in their rooms because of the tempting fitness of such volumes for missiles. Apples or oranges covertly stolen from the dinner table are first-rate ammunition; but, unquestionably, the bomb fills a long-felt want. Even if one's aim is inaccurate and one doesn't hit the cat, the bomb is bound to hit something and make a racket.

Pessimists say that after the first experience the noise will not make the slightest impression upon the serenader, and that exploding bombs will only add to the suffering of the neighbors. The harmlessness of the bomb is its flaw, say these vindictive persons, and the only way to stop a cat concert is to massacre all the performers. But the German professor insists that his bomb is a boon to humanity and certainly would provide more exciting entertainment than the ordinary missile.—New York Sun.

Robert Burns as a Joker.

Here is a story told of Robert Burns in his youth. Burns was living in the town of Ayr, and though still young had attained more than a local reputation as a poet. One day he was passing through the main street of the town and saw two strangers sitting at one of the inn windows. With idle curiosity he stopped to look at them. Seeing him, and thinking that the rustic might afford them some amusement while waiting, the strangers called him in and asked him to dine with them. Burns readily accepted the invitation and proved a merry, entertaining guest.

When dinner was nearly finished the strangers suggested that each should try his hand at verse-making, and that the one who failed to write a rhyme should pay for the dinner. They felt secure in the challenge, believing that their rustic guest would pay for the meal. The rhymes were written, and Burns read the following: "I, Johnny Peep, saw two sheep; two sheep saw me. Half a crown apiece will pay for their fleece, and I, Johnny Peep, go free." The strangers' astonishment was great, and they both exclaimed: "Who are you? You must be Robbie Burns?"—Newcastle (England) Chronicle.

Scrofula

Taints the blood of millions, and sooner or later may break out in hip disease, running sores or some more complicated form. To cure scrofula or prevent it, thoroughly purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has a continually growing record of wonderful cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

Half the people can't write legibly, or spell, yet we continue to spend a great deal of money on "higher education."

Julius Hines & Son, the well-known dealers in furniture, carpets, etc., of Baltimore, Md., have issued their new catalogues, which are now ready for delivery, and will be sent free for the asking. The furniture catalogue contains 160 pages, and is replete with everything necessary to make home comfortable and beautiful. Everything faithfully illustrated, so that purchases can be made as easily as though the goods were before you. Prices are such as have made this house famous throughout the length and breadth of this country. The carpet catalogue is really a work of art, being lithographed from hand-painted plates, from which carpets can be easily and satisfactorily selected. Designs and colors are faithfully shown, the whole thing making a valuable work of art. In both catalogues are testimonials from satisfied purchasers from every part of the country, together with reference as to reliability and honesty, of which any house might well be proud, and which gives absolute assurance of satisfactory dealings at all times.

Henry W. Pickering, who died in Boston the other day, left all his famous manuscript music collection to the Harvard Musical Association, of which he had been a member since 1827.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Tarascon is about to show its appreciation of Alphonse Daudet for his "Tartarin de Tarascon" by erecting in one of the public squares a statue to the dead author.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c, 25c, 50c.

A snob recognizes as his superior only the man who has more money.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. ALLIE DOUGLASS, Le Roy, Mich., Oct. 20, 1894.

The egg is currency in South Africa's interior.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

Is Captain Sigsbee Forgotten?

The President and Congress have been prompt and profuse in extending thanks to officers of the army and navy for deeds of conspicuous bravery in action. No mention, however, has been made thus far of the magnetic act of Captain Sigsbee after the wrecking of his beautiful battleship. A man who went through the ordeal that so suddenly faced him without losing his head or his judgment, is a hero of the first water. His injunction, "Suspend judgment till facts are known," was most potent as calming the outburst of popular indignation. It accomplished more than a presidential proclamation or an act of congress. This single sentence halted and held for many days the criticism of the enlightened world. Are there no thanks left for this remarkably cool-headed officer? He was exonerated from blame for the loss of his ship, and this constitutes his sole recognition.

The largest clock in the world is that in the Westminster clock tower. It was set up on May 30, 1859.

MRS. PINKHAM'S ADVICE.

What Mrs. Nell Hurst has to Say About It.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I wrote to you I had not been well for five years; had doctored all the time but got no better. I had womb trouble very bad. My womb pressed backward, causing piles. I was in such misery I could scarcely walk across the floor. Menstruation was irregular and too profuse, was also troubled with leucorrhœa. I had given up all hopes of getting well; everybody thought I had consumption. After taking five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,

I felt very much better and was able to do nearly all my own work. I continued the use of your medicine, and feel that I owe my recovery to you. I cannot thank you enough for your advice and your wonderful medicine. Any one doubting my statement may write to me and I will gladly answer all inquiries.—Mrs. NELL HURST, Deepwater, Mo.

Letters like the foregoing, constantly being received, contribute not a little to the satisfaction felt by Mrs. Pinkham that her medicine and counsel are assisting women to bear their heavy burdens.

Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. All suffering women are invited to write to her for advice, which will be given without charge. It is an experienced woman's advice to women.

WELL DRILLING MACHINES of all kinds and sizes, for drilling wells for house, farm, City and Village Water Works, Factories, Ice Plants, Breweries, Irrigation, Coal and Mineral Prospecting, Oil and Gas, etc. Latest and Best. 20 years experience. WRITE US WHAT YOU WANT.

LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

WEEKLY SERMONS.

AN IMPRESSIVE DISCOURSE BY REV. DR. TALMAGE.

Honesty Eulogized—Ruinous Modes of Getting Money—Why Politics Has Become a Synonym For Truculency and Turpitude—The Morals of the Gospel.

TEXT: "They that will be rich fall into a temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition."—1 Timothy vi., 9.

That is the Niagara Falls over which rush a multitude of souls, namely, the determination to have the money anyhow, right or wrong. Tell me how a man gets his money and what he does with it, and I will tell you his character, and what will be his destiny in this world and the next. I propose to speak to-day about the ruinous modes of getting money.

In all our city, state and national elections large sums of money are used in bribery. Politics, from being the science of good government, has often been bedraggled into the synonym for truculency and turpitude. A monster sin, plausible, potent, pestiferous, has gone forth to do its dreadful work in all ages. Its two hands are rotten with leprosy. It keeps its right hand hidden in a deep pocket. The left hand is clenched, and with its ichorous knuckle it taps at the door of the court-room, the legislative hall, the congress and the parliament. The door swings open and the monster enters, and glides through the aisle of the council chamber as softly as a slippered page, and then it takes its right hand from its deep pocket, and offers it in salutation to judge or legislator. If that hand be taken, and the palm of the intruder cross the palm of the official, the leprosy crosses from palm to palm in a round blotch, round as a gold eagle, and the virus spreads, and the doom is fixed, and the victim perishes. Let bribery, accursed of God and man, stand up for trial.

The Bible arraigns it again and again. Samuel says of his two sons, who became judges, "They took bribes and perverted judgment." David says of some of his pursuers, "Their right hand is full of bribes." Amos says of some men in his day, "They take a bribe, and turn aside the poor in the gate." Eliphaz fortells the crushing blows of God's indignation, declaring, "Fire shall consume the tabernacle of bribery."

It is no light temptation. The mightiest have fallen under it. Lord Bacon, Lord Chancellor of England, founder of our modern science, author of "Novum Organum," and a whole library of books, the leading thinker of his century, so precocious that when a little child he was asked by Queen Elizabeth, "How old are you?" he responded, "I am two years younger than your Majesty's happy reign;" of whose oratory Ben Jonson wrote, "The fear of every man that heard him was lest he should make an end;" having an income which you would suppose would have put him beyond the temptation of bribery—thirty-six thousand dollars a year, and Twickenham Court, a gift, and princely estates in Hertfordshire—yet under this temptation to bribery, falling flat into ruin, and on his confession of taking bribes, giving as excuse that all his predecessors took them; he was fined two hundred thousand dollars—or what corresponds with our two hundred thousand dollars—and imprisoned in London Tower.

Even heathenism and the Dark Ages have furnished specimens of incorruptibility. A cadi of Smyrna had a case brought before him on trial. A man gave him five hundred ducats in bribery. The case came on. The briber had many witnesses. The poor man on the other side had no witnesses. At the close of the case the cadi said: "This poor man has no witnesses, he thinks; I shall produce in his behalf five hundred witnesses against the other side." Then pulling out the bag of ducats from under the ottoman, he dashed it down at the feet of the briber, saying: "I give my decision against you." Epaminondas offered a bribe, said: "I will do this thing if it be right, and if it be wrong, all your goods cannot persuade me."

The President of the American Congress during the American Revolution, General Reed, was offered ten thousand guineas by foreign commissioners if he would betray this country. He replied: "Gentlemen, I am a very poor man, but tell your king he is not rich enough to buy me." But why go so far, when you or I, if we move in honorable society, know men and women who by all the forces of earth and Hell could not be bribed. They would no more be bribed than you would think of tempting an angel of light to exchange Heaven for the pit. To offer a bribe is villiany, but it is a very poor compliment to the man to whom it is offered.

My charge is to you, in all departments of life, steer clear of bribery, all of you. Every man and woman will at some time be tempted to do wrong for compensation. The bribe may not be offered in money. It may be offered in social position. Let us remember that there is a day coming when the most secret transaction of private life, and of public life, will come up for public reprehension.

We cannot bribe death, we cannot bribe sickness, we cannot bribe the grave, we cannot bribe the judgment of that God who thunders against this sin. "Fie!" said Cardinal Beaufort, "fie! Can't death be bribed? Is money nothing? Must I die, and so rich? If the owning of the whole realm would save me I could get it by policy or by purchase—by money." No, death would not be bribed then; he will not be bribed now. Men of the world often regret that they have to leave their money here when they go away from the world. You can tell from what they say in their last hours that one of their chief sorrows is that they have to leave their money. I break that delusion. I tell that bribe-taker that he will take his money with him. God will wrap it up in your shroud, or put it in the palm of your hand in resurrection, and there it will lie, not the cool, bright, shining gold as it was on the day when you sold your vote and your moral principle, but there it will lie, a hot metal, burning and consuming your hand forever. Or, if there be enough of it for a chain, then it will fall over the wrist, clanking fetters of an eternal captivity. The bribe is an everlasting possession. You take it for time, you take it for eternity. Some day in the next world, when you are longing for sympathy, you will feel on your cheek a kiss. Looking up, you will find it to be Judas, who took thirty pieces of silver as a bribe, and finished the bargain by putting an infamous kiss on the pure cheek of his divine Master.

Another wrong use of money is seen in the abuse of trust funds. Nearly every man during the course of his life, on a large or smaller scale, has the property of others committed to his keeping. He is so far, a safety deposit, he is an administrator, and holds in his hand the interest of the family of a deceased friend. Or he is an attorney, and through his custody goes the payment from debtor to creditor, or he is the collector of a business house, which compensates him for the responsibility; or he is treasurer for a charitable institution, and he holds alms contributed for the suffering; or he is an official of the city or the State or the nation, and taxes and subsidies and salaries and supplies are in his keeping.

Another remark needs to be made, and that is that people ought not to go into places, into business, or into positions where the temptation is mightier than their character. If there be large sums of money to be handled, and the man is not sure of his own integrity, you have no right to run an unseaworthy craft in a hurricane. A man can tell by the sense of weakness or strength in the presence of a bad opportunity whether he is in a safe place. How many parents make an awful mistake when they put their boys in banking houses and stores and shops and factories and places of solemn trust without once discussing whether they can endure the temptation! You give the boy plenty of money, and have no account of it, and make the way down become very easy, and you may put upon him a pressure that he cannot stand. There are men who go into positions full of temptation, considering only that they are lucrative positions.

An abbot wanted to buy a piece of ground, and the owner would not sell it, but the owner finally consented to let it to him until he could raise one crop, and the abbot sowed acorns—a crop of 200 years! And I tell you young man, that the dishonesties which you plant in your heart and life will seem to be very insignificant, but they will grow up until they overshadow you with horrible darkness, overshadow all time and all eternity. It will not be a crop for 200 years, but a crop for everlasting ages.

I address many who have trust funds. It is a compliment to you that you have been so entrusted, but I charge you, in the presence of God and the world, be careful; be as careful of the property of others as you are careful of your own. Above all, keep your own private account at the bank separate from your account as trustee of an estate, or trustee of an institution. That is the point at which thousands of people make shipwreck. They get the property of others mixed up with their own property, they put it into investment, and away it all goes, and they cannot return that which they borrowed. Then comes the explosion, and the money market is shaken, and the press denounces, and the Church thunders expulsion.

A blustering young man arrived at a hotel in the West, and he saw a man on the sidewalk whom he supposed to be a laborer, and in a rough way, as no man has a right to address a laborer, said to him, "Carry this trunk upstairs." The man carried the trunk upstairs and came down, and then the young man gave him a quarter of a dollar which was clipped, and instead of being twenty-five cents it was worth only twenty cents. Then the young man gave his card to the laborer and said, "You take this up to Governor Grimes; I want to see him." "Ah," said the laborer, "I am Governor Grimes." "Oh," said the young man, "you—I—excuse me." Then the Governor said: "I was much impressed by the letter you wrote me asking for a certain office in my gift, and I had made up my mind you should have it, but a young man who will cheat a laborer out of five cents would swindle the government of the State if he got his hands on it. I don't want you. Good morning, sir."

I do not suppose there was ever a better specimen of honesty than was found in the Duke of Wellington. He marched with his army over the French frontier, and the army was suffering and he scarcely knew how to get along. Plenty of plunder all about, but he commanded none of the plunder to be taken. He writes home these remarkable words: "We are overwhelmed with debts, and I can scarcely stir out of my house on account of public creditors, waiting to demand what is due to them." Yet at the very time the French peasantry were bringing their valuables to him to keep. A celebrated writer says of the transaction: "Nothing can be grander or more nobly original than this admission. This old soldier, after thirty years' service, this iron man and victorious general, established in an enemy's country at the head of an immense army, is afraid of his creditors! This is a kind of fear that has seldom troubled conquerors and invaders, and I doubt if the annals of war present anything comparable to its sublime simplicity."

Oh! is it not high time, that we preach the morals of the Gospel right beside the faith of the Gospel? Mr. Froude, the celebrated English historian, has written of his own country these remarkable words: "From the great house in the city of London to the village grocer, the commercial life of England has been saturated with fraud. So deep has it gone that a strictly honest tradesman can hardly hold his ground against competition. You can no longer trust that any article you buy is the thing which it pretends to be. We have false weights, false measures, cheating, and shoddy everywhere. And yet the clergy has seen all this grow up in absolute indifference. Many hundreds of sermons have I heard in England on the divine mission of the clergy, on bishops, and on justification, and the theory of good works, and verbal inspiration, and the efficacy of the sacraments; but during all these thirty wonderful years, never one that I can recollect on common honesty."

My hearer, what are you doing with that fraudulent document in your pocket? My other hearer, how are you getting along with that wicked scheme you have now on foot? Is that a "pool ticket" you have in your pocket? Why, O young man, were you last night practicing in copying your employer's signature? Where were you last night? Are your habits as good as when you left your father's house? You had a Christian ancestry, perhaps, and you have had too many prayers spent on you to go overboard. Dr. Livingstone, the famous explorer, was descended from the Highlanders, and he said that one of his ancestors, one of the Highlanders, one day called his family around him. The Highlander was dying; he had his children around his death-bed. He said: "Now, my lads, I have looked all through our history as far back as I can find it, and I have never found a dishonest man in all the line, and I want you to understand you inherit good blood. You have no excuse for doing wrong. My lads, be honest."

Ah, my friends, be honest before God, be honest before your fellow-men, be honest before your soul. If there be those who have wandered away, come back, come home, come now, one and all, come into the Kingdom of God.

I am glad some one has set to music that scene in August, 1881, when a young girl saved from death a whole rail train of passengers. Some of you remember that out West in that year on a stormy night a hurricane blew down part of a railroad bridge. A freight train came along and it crashed into the ruin, and the engineer and conductor perished. There was a girl living in her father's cabin, near the disaster, and she heard the crash of the freight train, and she knew that in a few moments an express was due. She lighted a lantern and clambered up on the one beam of the wrecked bridge on to the main bridge, which was trestle work, and started to cross amid the thunder and the lightning of the tempest, and the racing of the torrent beneath. One misstep and it would have been death. Amid all that horror the lantern went out. Crawling sometimes, and sometimes walking over the slippery rails, and over the trestle work, she came to the other side of the river. She wanted to get to the telegraph station, where the express train did not stop, so that the danger might be telegraphed to the station where the train did stop. The train was due in a few minutes. She was one mile off from the telegraph station, but fortunately the train was late. With cut and bruised feet she flew like the wind. Coming up to the telegraph station, panting with almost deadly exhaustion, she had only strength to shout, "The bridge is down!" when she dropped unconscious, and could hardly be resuscitated. The message was sent from that station to the next station, and the train halted, and that night that brave girl saved the lives of hundreds of passengers, and saved many homes from desolation. But every street is a track, and every style of business is a track, and every day is a track, and every night is a track, and multitudes under the power of temptation come sweeping on and sweeping down toward perils raging and terrific. God help us to go out and stop the train! Let us throw some signal. Let us give some warning. By the throne of God let us flash some influence to stop the downward progress. Beware! Beware! The bridge is down, the chasm is deep, and the lightnings of God set all the night of sin on fire with this warning: "He that, being often reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy."

Woman's Heroism.

From the Register-Gazette, Rockford, Ill.

During the civil war nearly as much heroism was shown by the women of our nation as by the brave soldiers. Many a woman, weeping for her dead son, bound up the wounds of his suffering comrades, rejoicing in their renewed strength, even while sorrowing for the one who was gone. At that time was laid the foundation for the world-famed organization known as the Woman's Relief Corps, whose aid to the soldier of to-day, fighting against the world for a living, is no less notable than the heroism of the early '60's.

On the Battlefield.

One of the most earnest members of the corps at Byron, Ill., is Mrs. James Housewart, but illness once put a stop to her active work. A year or so ago, when she was nearing fifty years of age, the time when women must be most careful of their strength, Mrs. Housewart was taken seriously ill. The family physician told her that she had reached a critical period of her life, and must be very careful. His prescriptions and treatment did not benefit her, and other treatment proved unavailing.

At last Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were brought to her notice, with indisputable evidence that they were helpful in cases such as hers, and with renewed hope she tried the remedy. Last March she took the first box of the pills, which gave much relief. She was determined to be cured, and kept on with the medicine, until now eight boxes have been consumed, and she feels like a new woman.

Mrs. Housewart said: "I have taken only eight boxes, but I have been improving since I took the first dose. I do not believe I could have lived without the pills. They certainly have done me more good than any physician or any medicine I have ever tried."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

One Way of Putting It.

"See here," said the American officers, "what good are you Cubans, anyhow? You can't fight a little bit." "Well, you fellows oughtn't to kick," replied the insurgent; "look at the fun you are having."—Philadelphia North American.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The happiest girl is the one who thinks her father the best man on earth.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

One dressy woman in a block will run a dozen innocent men in debt.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

At county fairs, as in life, the side shows cost the most.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Take time to idle, or you will run out of time to work.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

OUR GREAT GRAND-MOTHERS.

The Clothes They Wore Were Not Comfortable.

London Truth: I dare say that our great-grandfathers were delighted with the belongings of our great-grandmothers. But for comfort one would hardly select the eighteenth century straight-laced corset. Above it was a corsage all lined with buckram and whalebone. The hoop-expanded skirt was garlanded with artificial flowers or other fallals. It was hard to sit down properly in it. When once the wearer sat down, she liked to remain seated. A bolt-upright position was obligatory. The hair was expected to remain undisturbed for several days. Hence the necessity, when one retired for the night, to be propped up with pillows. There was really no other way of enjoying a little comfort. The coverlets and pillow cases were considered adjuncts to the bedgown, a most luxurious object for the time. There were bath coverlets of embroidered flannel, for visitors might be received in the bathroom. Fashionable people, under all circumstances, lived in a glass house, unless when at les petits chateaux. The children were early trained to bear ennui and to behave like little stoics. I really do not see the harm. Thus trained, they died "game" on the guillotine. The only woman who made a row was La Dubarry. She was a low-born person. The snuffbox belonged properly to l'art de la femme. What skill was lavished on it! One showed one's ring in taking a pinch of snuff. The taste for scents was not much developed. How could it be when nostrils were filled with snuff? But I can imagine the snuffbox as being indispensable. Snuff was the only deodorizer. Ladies quite gave it up after the revolution. It was on the wane before. La Nouvelle Heloise did not take snuff, nor did Marie Antoinette.

EUGENIE AT COMPIÈGNE.

Rarely Beautiful and Fascinating Woman in Her Prime.

Much has been said and written about this beautiful and fascinating woman, but, however great the praises bestowed, they have never, to my mind, been exaggerated, says the Cornhill Magazine. It would be possible no doubt, to find more perfectly faultless features, even more beautiful eyes and complexion, but I have never seen the woman who united so many perfections. The creamy luster of the skin, the expression of those tender and sympathetic eyes, the radiant smile, the glorious mass of quite golden hair, the slope of the graceful shoulders, all these charms, enhanced by a toilet as exquisite as Parisian taste could conceive, united to make a perfection that seemed to eclipse and utterly to destroy the beauty of every other woman present, although there were many celebrities of all nations present who were famed, and justly famed, for the gifts that Venus had bestowed upon them. But yet the empress was not just now what the French call en beaute, for the event so deeply interesting to France, so important to the imperial pair concerned, was not very far distant, and great care was needed, although the imperial lady herself somewhat pooh-poohed many extra precautions; at any rate, she never allowed herself to show or professed to feel any unusual fatigue.

The joys extracted by a corkscrew are always transitory ones.

Ever Have a Dog Bother You

When riding a wheel, making you wonder for a few minutes whether or not you are to get a fall and a broken neck? Wouldn't you have given a small farm just then for some means of driving off the beast? A few drops of ammonia shot from a Liquid Pistol would do it effectually and still not permanently injure the animal. Such pistols sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by New York Union Supply Co., 135 Leonard St., New York City. Every bicyclist at times wishes he had one.

People who have nothing to do lead a dog's life hunting entertainment.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

If you want a short-cut to success take hints from other people's experience.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Age is only a question of how much we are alive and how much we are dead.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Zeal and duty are not slow; but curiosity gets there before either of them.

Your attention, Madam!

You see here a Couch and a Combination Bookcase. They are specimens taken from our new 160-page Furniture Catalogue, which contains the most comprehensive collection of goods to make home comfortable and home beautiful ever gotten together by mortal man.

This Couch, dear lady, is 6 feet 11 inches long, 2 feet 2 inches wide, beautifully upholstered in imported velour or corduroy, we sell it for $3.95. If you can buy such a couch for less than $10, we don't know our business.

And this combination bookcase and writing desk is made of quarter sawed oak or birch, finished Mahogany, with beveled plate mirror, 12 inches x 10 inches, 66 inches high and 37 inches wide, polished like a piano, and the price, $8.75. A real $15 article.

You must remember our trade extends around the world. Not a State or Territory in this country but what has received carloads of our goods at those prices which none can equal. If you inquire among your neighbors you will more than likely find someone who has been delighted with their dealings with us. We refer to National Banks all over the country as to our reliability and fair dealing. We want you to have our Furniture Catalogue, because it is a liberal educator in household necessities, and we want you to have our 10-colored Lithographed Carpet Catalogue, which shows designs and colors as perfectly as though you had the carpet on the floor of your home. Both these catalogues are yours for the asking, and you will know more about such things after reading it carefully.

Address (exactly as below)

JULIUS HINES & SON,

Dept. 314 Baltimore, Md.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

..Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup..

Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS. by

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

Biliousness

"I have used your valuable CASCARETS and find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and billiousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to every one. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family." EDW. A. MARX, Albany, N. Y.

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 321

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know Imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the Age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our **100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK**, which we will forward, postpaid, on receipt of only **25 cents in stamps.**

BOOK PUB. HOUSE,

131 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

The Best BOOK ON THE WAR BEAUTIFULLY bound and sumptuously illustrated price $2, free to anybody sending two annual subscriptions at $1 each to the Overland Monthly, SAN FRANCISCO. Sample Overland, 5c.

--PATENTS-- Procured on cash, or easy instalments. VOWLES & BURNS, Patent Attorneys, 237 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

25 CTS **PISO'S CURE FOR** CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. **CONSUMPTION** 25 CTS

6% GOLD BONDS,

Payable semi-annually at the Globe Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.

These bonds are a first mortgage upon the entire plant, including buildings, land and other property of an Industrial Company located close to Chicago.

The Company has been established for many years, is well known and doing a large and increasing business.

The officers of the Company are men of high reputation, esteemed for their honesty and business ability. They have made so great a success of this business that the bonds of this Company are rarely ever offered for sale.

A few of these bonds came into our hands during the hard times from parties who had purchased them several years ago. We offer them in issues of $100.00 each for $80.00 and accrued interest.

For security and a large interest rate these Industrial Bonds are recommended as being among the best.

First-class bonds and securities of all kinds bought and sold.

KENDALL & WHITLOCK, BANKERS AND BROKERS,

52 Exchange Place, New York.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Sept. 15

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Butterick's Publications, Patterns and Fashion Sheet for September, and Advance Patterns and designs for October—now ready.

JUST IN

New Fall line "Gold Medal" Black Dress Goods, in Fancy Weaves. New Poplins, Mohairs and Cheviots. If U need a new Black Dress, don't buy before seeing these goods. They are special, and not to be found elsewhere in Centre Co.

Complete Fall Line Jacquards, Suitings and Novelties in Dress Goods, representing Imported Lines and the famous Botany Mills products, exclusively at The Racket.

Best Lining Department in Centre Co. U save money by buying your own lining. We can tell U just what is required.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

The Picnic

Will be in its full in a few days, and we shall celebrate with the rest. As before we shall be there and occupy former place for our exhibit of curios, china, glass, and other little things you would take along home. Both stores will be open for anything you may want.

Wolf & Crawford.

A Brilliant Lamp.

Jacob Meese, representing the Kitson Hydro-Carbon Heating and Incandescent Lighting Co., of Philadelphia, is exhibiting a lamp in the town which is a marvel in its effect. By meaps of coal oil a very brilliant and soft light is secured, which equals the arc light. Friday evening Mr. Meese had the lamp placed in the diamond, and this end of town was lighted up almost like day. During the week he has the lamp in front of headquarters on the picnic ground. Mr. Meese is a brother of George Meese, of Tusseyville, and a son of the late Jacob Meese.

Trial List.

The following cases have been set down for trial at the special week of court commencing Monday, September 26, '98:

Wm. B. Mingle vs. P. E. Grenoble et al.

Catharine M. Resides vs. John W. Cooke.

David Rothrock et al vs. Henry Rothrock.

Mrs. A. R. Long vs. Cyrus Gordon.

John Curtin et al vs. J. L. Bathurst.

A. B. McNitt vs. Geo. M. Boal, administrator.

Started the Plant.

Tuesday morning the fruit evaporating plant in Colyer's building at the railroad station was started in operation. The machinery arrived Monday and was set up at once. Four hands were put to work, and the proprietor, Charles Miner, will increase the force right along. The plant will be operated night and day, and will employ a large force during the season

Death's Doings.

Recent deaths: Salome, wife of R. Kerstetter, of Loganton, aged 54 years. Mrs. M. E. Chesebro, at Nittany, died last Sunday, of typhoid fever. Nancy, wife of James T. Taylor, died on Monday, near Salona, of heart failure.

Millheim Votes Against Water.

At the election held at Millheim on Monday, for or against a boro' water plant, we are informed there was a majority of 13 against a water plant.

When you call for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores, for burns; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

THE GRANGERS' PICNIC.

Large Crowds and Fine Exhibits Mark the Event.

The 25th annual picnic and exhibition of the Patrons of Husbandry of Central Pa., is now going on in Grange Park. For over a week past the park has been a scene of activity. The grounds are almost covered by canvas and buildings. Already on Friday, campers began moving on the ground, and shop keepers were setting up their booths, getting ready to tempt the many coins from the large crowds which would be sure to come if the fine weather continued.

On Sunday the attendance was large. It is estimated there were about 1500 people on the grounds. Religious services were held in the auditorium. All day there was a constant stream of vehicles and bicycles passing through town to the park, and for miles around every conveyance was pressed into service for a trip to Centre Hall.

Tuesday morning the picnic was formally opened by exercises in the auditorum. Exercises are held in the auditorium in the mornings and afternoons. Addresses are delivered by men prominent in public life and the Grange order. During the evenings the auditorium is given over to exhibitions by a projectoscope.

The attendance Tuesday was up to that of former years. No special trains were scheduled, but one was run from Bellefonte. No large crowd is expected on Tuesday, but notwithstanding there were about two thousand on the grounds.

The exhibits of farm machinery are fine and of a better class than any year before. Several large firms have elaborate displays of farm implements.

The live stock exhibit is larger than ever, and comprises everything on the farm.

No tents were received this year from the state Arsenal, and the association purchased canvas. About one hundred tents are set up, most of which are occupied by those who want a week's outing and take in all the pleasures of the park.

There are the usual number of booths and shops set up and you can purchase anything from a steam thresher to a yard of lace. The peanut roaster and pink lemonade stands front you everywhere, while the merry-go-round and other devices clamor for your patronage.

The management has not allowed any gambling devices to be set up. They have turned them all down, although there were many here who wanted the privilege.

Wednesday the special trains began running from east and west, and brought large crowds.

It is estimated the crowd numbered yesterday over five thousand. The trains brought as many as a year ago.

Today, Thursday, will likely have the largest attendance unless it should rain. It was cloudy all Wednesday and this morning, but with probabilities of clearing.

The order in the town is all that could be desired. The police on the park and in town report no trouble, and find it easy to handle the large, good natured crowds.

The town is full of gamblers who were disappointed in not being allowed to operate. Shell men have been trying to work on the streets in town but so far have got the laugh from the intended victims.

TENT HOLDERS.

Centre Hall—Leonard Rhone, J. J. Arney, Jno. Dauberman, John Conley, Samuel Durst, Dr. Alexander, J. A. Keller, J. W. Henney, S. W. Smith Roxanna Brisbane, Jacob Lee, Jas. Durst, G. M. Boal, Jas Stahl, D. K. Keller.
Lemont—Geo. Dale, Nathan Grove.
Oak Hall—Philip Dale.
Fillmore—Chas. Taylor.
Abdera—I. S. Frain.
Milesburg—Jas. Gregg, Col. J. S. Weaver.
Hublersburg—Mrs. Jennie Rumbarger.
Bellefonte—Amos Mullen, Harrison Kline, Wm. H. Allen, Isaac Miller, Mrs. H. Montgomery. Bellefonte Republican.
Pleasant Gap—Adam Hoover.
Potters Mills—Henry Sankey.
State College—Fred Resides, Rob't M. Foster.
Colyer—John Long, Lem M. Meyer.
Axeman—J. C. Jodon.
Centre Hill G. L. Goodhart, M. C. Stover.
Philadelphia Mrs. Stave.
Fleming Harvey Hoover, Taylor Ewing.
Spring Mills Hiram Cain, W. C. Horner, C M Finkle, Smith Bros.
Boalsburg J. K. From.
Mechanicsburg Geo. Davis.

EXHIBITORS.

Pa. State College Experimental Station, plants, flowers, etc.
Kreamer & Son, Centre Hall, general mdse.
D. M. Osborne & Co., Auburn, N. Y., harvesting and farm implements.
McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, cream separator.
Safety Buggy Co., Lancaster, buggies, traps, road wagons, etc.
Akron Cultivator Co., Akron, O., the Kraus sulkey cultivator.
Page Fence Co., Adron, Mich., wire fence.
Mifflinburg Buggy Co., carriages and wagons.
Weaver Organ and Piano Co., York, Pa., organs and pianos.
W. A. Huber, Mechanicsburg Pa., bicycles.
Wolf & Crawford, Centre Hall, general mdse.
Oscar Stover, Boalsburg, cultivators.
Buck's Sons, Elizabethtown, Pa. separators, horse powers, etc.
Thornton Barnes & Co., Philadelphia, groceries and clothing.
Garitee & Son, Philadelphia, clothing, etc.
Crawford Bicycle Co., Hagerstown, Md., Bicycles, etc.

CATTLE & SWINE EXHIBITS.

Wm. M. Grove and N. B. Shaffer, Centre Hill; H. J. Garbrick, Zion, a fine French colt and other horses. Col. W. F. Reynolds, stallion, "Pride of the North;" Isaac Frain, Abdera, stallions and horses; G. L. Goodhart, Centre Hill, Geo. M. Gingerich, Centre Hall, fine exhibit of pure bred English Berkshire pigs, etc.; H. W. Burd, Rebersburg, Poland pigs; W. C. Shaffer, Nittany, Poland and Berkshire pigs; Woodland Stock farms, Shook Bros, Spring Mills, fine display of Guernsey and Jersey cattle and pigs; Jas. Durst, Centre Hall, Sheep; D. K. Keller, Centre Hall, pigs; D. W. Bradford, Centre Hall, Shorthorn calves.

POULTRY EXHIBIT.

Woodland farms, Spring Mills, Shook Bros., C. D. Bartholomew, G. W. Ocker, Centre Hall, Mrs. J. S. Dale, Lemont; J. Detwiler, Aaronsburg.

Seriously Ill.

John Thomas, of this place, private in Co. B, 5th Regiment, P. V. is seriously ill in the division hospital at Lexington, Kentucky, where the regiment had been encamped. He is down with malarial fever, and on Tuesday his father received a dispatch from Captain Hugh Taylor that John's condition was critical, but with hopes that he would pull through.

A CURTIN MEMORIAL.

A Project to Build a Hall to Bear the Old War Governor's Name.

One more step has been taken toward the erection in Bellefonte of a memorial to the late Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin. It was at the twenty-fourth annual reunion and basket picnic of the Centre County Veteran Club, held at Hunter's Park Saturday, when General James A. Beaver, chairman of the committee appointed at a meeting of citizens in January, 1895, to secure the erection of a monument to the "Old War Governor," made a verbal report, in which he recommended, instead of a monument in the public square, a memorial hall be built, to be known as the Governor Curtin Memorial Hall.

The project is to be in the nature of a public library, with free reading rooms attached. General Beaver stated that he now had $5,000 pledged, to be applied in any way the committee saw fit toward perpetuating the memory of Ex-Governor Curtin, and, as the State purposed erecting a monument to the ex-Governor at Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg, he deemed it best to be entirely independent of the State's aid. Some active steps along this line will be taken in the near future.

The reunion of the veterans was an interesting one. Fully 3,000 people were present. Addresses were made by Generl Beaver, Rev. Jackson Hartsock, of Kansas; D. F. Fortney and others. The officers elected were: President, General James A. Beaver; vice presidents, W. H. Fry and S. H. Bennison; secretary, W. H. Musser; treasurer, George M. Boal.

Union County Fair.

The 45th annual fair of Union County Agricultural Society, will be held at Lewisburg, on Sept. 27, 28, 29 and 30. During the past season the new track has been sodded and covered with loam, making it the best half mile track in the state. The premium list has been revised and increased, making it very attractive to owners of fast horses, live stock raisers, farmers and farmers' organizations, manufacturers and others, distinctively agricultural in every method and feature, competition unrestricted, turf attractions more ample than ever before, several races each day. Indications are that the attendance will be the largest in the history of the Fair. The public is assured that this year's exhibition will be the best ever held. A new grand stand with private boxes will ensure the best accomodations for those desiring to witness the track events.

Sudden Death.

Mrs. Jane Kennelly, wife of James Kennelly, died very suddenly at her home at Spring Mills on Monday evening of heart failure. During the day Mrs. Kennelly had been attending the picnic at Centre Hall, and seemed to be enjoying her usual health. Shortly after getting home she was taken ill. Dr. Peter Leitzell was summoned at once, but she never regained consciousness and died a few minutes after the Dr's arrival. She was aged about sixty years, and was the mother of nine children. Interment took place this Thursday morning.

Smallest Amount for Check.

The Millheim Banking Company received for collection a U. S. treasury check for four cents, said check being in payment for interest due on the new 3 per cent. Government loan for $200,000,000. This check must have been the amount of interest due on a bond of the smallest denomination, viz., $20. Mr. Walter, the cashier, says that this is the smallest amount for a check that has ever been presented to the bank for payment. The bank will be out four cents, as they propose to keep this check as a souvenir of the war of 1898. The government will also be the gainer, as this check will never be presented for payment.

From Snyder County.

One day, recently, while Miss Bertha Ripka, of near Meiser station, was milking she discovered that one of the cows had been partly milked. She took her milk stool, sat down, and finished milking the cow. When she arose she noticed a large copper snake close to the stool. Being a brave girl she took the stool and killed the snake, and to her surprise found that the snake was full of milk and that she had killed the robber, which had been the case before.—Middleburg *News Item.*

Died at Mill Hall.

Augustus Miller, aged about 53 years died last Sunday morning, at his home at Mill Hall, from consumption, after an illness dating from the first of the year. He was employed at a grinder at the axe factory at Mill Hall, and leaves a wife and six children. He was the son of Mrs. Catharine Miller, of Centre Hall, and a brother of Jerre Miller. The remains were taken to Spring Mills Tuesday afternoon by train, and interment was made in the cemetery at Georges valley.

Truth wears well. People have learned that De Witt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick head ache. They don't gripe; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

AGED PIONEER OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Mrs. Nancy Barger, the Oldest Resident, Has Lived 107 Years.

On Wednesday next, September 14, Mrs. Nancy Barger, familiarly known as "Grandmother" Barger, of Curtin, will celebrate her one hundred and seventh birthday. This interesting old lady is undoubtedly the oldest resident in this county and the incidents surrounding her life are particularly interesting, as even at this old age she is able to give reminiscences in regard to almost all the important events which took place in her past life.

Mrs. Barger is always glad to receive visitors. She and her oldest son, Samuel Barger, aged 70, live in a quaint old log cabin near Curtin, and have always been able to do all that is incident to keeping house, and are in no ways dependent upon others, but on Monday last, while out in the yard at her residence, Mrs. Barger fell and dislocated her hip. On account of the extreme old age, the accident is considered serious, and on this account the friends of these two old people expect to make this birthday, which is likely to be her last, a particularly pleasant one.

Nancy Barger was born on Middle Ridge, in Cumberland county, a short distance below Harrisburg, on September 14, 1791. Her father and mother, William and Rebecca Tate, were among the first settlers of the community in which she lived, and after having cleared a small farm prospered, as early day agriculturists were wont to do. Nancy was the fourth in a family of ten. She had five sisters and four brothers. All of them being dead, the last to die was Elizabeth, who resided in Carlisle.

At the age of twenty, Nancy fell in love with George Barger, who was a forgeman by occupation, and after he had returned from service in the War of 1812, she ran off to the home of her sister, who lived in Perry county, where she married him. This union proved distasteful to her parents and two years later the newly-wedded couple decided to emigrate to Centre county, where the Valentines, who had come up from Chester county to embark in the iron business, had built a forge and held out inducements for good workmen.

With Samuel, then a babe in her arms, and her husband she started overland in a wagon for Bellefonte. When the family reached that place, three weeks later, they found a settlement of a dozen or more houses supporting three stores and boasting the seat of government of a county just fifteen years old. George found employment in the Valentine works and stayed about Bellefonte until 1820, when Roland Curtin hired him to work at the new Eagle Works, which had just been built near the site of the present forge at Curtin's.

During the time they lived in Bellefonte Mrs. Barger saw many a pack train start to Pittsburg with its load of iron, and the product that was not disposed of in that market was shipped in arks down Spring Creek to Bald Eagle, thence to the Susquehanna river and Havre de Grace. She was at the old Washington furnace the day James Monks, the second murderer in the county, was hung and remembers well the excitement of that day in Bellefonte.

After moving to Curtin's Works they removed to Mill Hall, and then back to Curtin's again, in 1832. From that time until the present day she has been an occupant of the little house in which she now lives.

In 1852 her husband died, leaving her with a grown-up family of seven children, all of whom are living except two. William resides in Clearfield county, and with his twin brothers, James and Constance, who live at Curtin's, served his country all through the rebellion. Of the four sons she has sent at her country's call all returned but John. Samuel, the eldest, was enrolled four times, but never being drafted he remained at home to care for his mother and two sisters.

For a few days after her fall the old lady was unconscious, but she has greatly improved and talks quite freely of her fall. She spoke of how fortunate it was that the accident had not occurred further away from the house, as if it was her practice to wander quite a distance. Her mind is as clear as can be and the only thing noticeable is a little deafness. She is very hopeful of her complete recovery, and the doctor in attendance believes that the wonderful vitality of this old lady may pull her through.

On account of the accident Mrs. Barger sleeps in her favorite chair, and is unable to be moved. Her son, Samuel Barger, 80 years of age, is able to attend to all the wants of his mother. Both of these interesting characters do not seem to object to the constant flow of visitors, and the household in consequence is never in need. The log cabin is filled with old furniture which has been collected during their long lives.

Getting in Shape.

The new creamery company have their building up a short distance east of the station. The boiler and engine arrived last week. As rapidly as possible the plant will be completed. The other machinery will arrive in a short time.

THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

G. O. BENNER, - Proprietor.

Clothing! Clothing!

If you need a suit for your boy or yourself, we have it, and nobby; and besides this at the right price. Call and see our clothing.

We have a Dress Shoe for Men at $1.10.

Never before in the history of our flour trade, has anything come up to the sale of Columbia. We can name 25 or more customers in town using this flour and getting the best results. The price until further notice is $1.39.

Don't forget when you want an axe to try our 65c. one. It is a good one and will give satisfaction. We also have anything in the handle line you may need.

Goods in Season.

Fruits of every description. Sweet Potatoes, Salt Fish, Shoulder, Ham, Ajax Syrup, Tar Rope for tying corn fodder, Corn Cutters, Table Oil Cloth.

When attending the picnic don't fail to visit the Star Store. You will see the very thing you want and for less money than you buy it elsewhere.

We are now offering the biggest bargains in Files you ever saw. Never anything like it before. 5 in. 3-cornered Files at 3c. 8 in. Files, 5c.

THE STAR.

Telephone connection.

Our Business Grows

Because we are leaders in our line.
Because it deserves to, and will grow as long as it deserves to, and no longer.
Because our stock is kept at full tide of completeness and variety.
Because low prices on high quality goods always rule here.
Because fair and honorable dealings are a supreme rule of the house.
Because custom like our way of doing it, and being a good thing, is like a wheelbarrow, pushed along by each one who uses it.

The last of our Shirt Waists, $1, 75c, 50c styles. Your choice at 25c.

The last of a lot of Ginghams for dresses, 8c and 10c goods—the balance 5c—can't last long.

A few Challis and Lawns—were 5c and 6c—now 3½c.

Don't blame us if you wait too long.

GARMAN'S STORE,

BELLEFONTE. - - PA.

CATCH ON!

—TO OUR—

Aug. Bargains.

A First Class Baby Carriage, - $5.00
Porch Settees, - - - $1.25

REFRIGERATORS.

.....We have the best in the market at lowest prices.....

We now offer better bargains in Furniture than any other season of the year.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

'Phone 1302. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods - Clothing - Millinery - Carpets

Closing Sale of Spring and Summer Goods.

We have made unexampled reductions in the prices of all Summer goods.

We have cut the prices, so that they will all be sold. We will carry no goods over.

This is a genuine closing out sale for the season, and an early call will convince you that we do as we advertise.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to all Competitors."